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## Hard Sell for Europe in White Paper

# HEATH HEADS FULL TILT FOR MARKET

## 40 Labour MPs will back terms?

By Rowland Summerscales Political Staff

LEADING pro Market Labour MPs, studying the Government's White Paper on the Common Market last night found nothing to deter them in their intention of backing the Government's acceptance of the terms.

They still hope that some "mule" such as free vote, to prevent an open split in the Labour party. But one dedicated pro-European said that even if it was necessary to defy a three-way whip, Mr Jenkins, deputy leader, should take at least 40 Labour MPs into the "Yes" lobby in the autumn.

The question of Mr Jenkins's sition as deputy leader would be raised, if, as expected, Mr

**White Paper summary**  
—Pp 8 and 9; **Parliament, Gallup Poll and Market reaction**—P10; **City editor**—P19; **Peterborough and Editorial Comment**—P16

Wilson, Opposition leader, leads a party into a policy of rejection of the terms. Before he led, Mr Jenkins would have considered whether he felt it necessary to resign.

Both Mr Wilson and Mr Melchior, Opposition Chief Whip, have made it clear there should be no witch-hunt against the roughly voters. This may not be enough to prevent internal rift.

Yesterday's party meeting at 10 in Commons produced fraternal strife, in the conflict of views between Mr John Silkin, and his brother, Mr Sam Silkin, both front bench spokesmen.

**Decisive vote**  
Mr John Silkin was Mr Wilson's Chief Whip when he nustered the decisive Parliamentary vote by which the Labour leader hoped to take Britain into Europe in 1967.

He has since joined the Lefting Tribune group and is gaining opposition to entry. His brother is a pro-European strong views.

Mr John Silkin challenged the suggestion of Lord George-own, pro-Market Foreign Minister, on Back P., Col. 6

## GALLUP POLL SHOWS PUBLIC AGAINST ENTRY

The public is on balance opposed to Britain's entry into the Common Market, according to the latest Gallup Poll, which was conducted and completed by The Daily Telegraph before yesterday's publication of the Government's White Paper.

However, a third of the people interviewed felt unable to say whether the agreed terms were the best obtainable, many preferring to await the White Paper before deciding.

**Gallup Poll—P10**

## WHITE PAPER A BEST-SELLER

The Common Market White Paper became an immediate best-seller yesterday at the Stationery Office in Holborn. The 6,500 copies available were snapped up within 30 minutes of the paper being published.

At 2.0 p.m. there was a queue of 100 yards long outside the Government Bookshop. Mr Charles Hosford, one of the bookshop's salesmen, said: "We have had to send out to the Foreign Office Press, where they are being typed, for some more."

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## Free vote for Tories unlikely

By H. B. BOYNE, Political Correspondent

THE PUBLICATION yesterday of the White Paper on "The United Kingdom and the European Communities" left no doubt that the Government wants to take Britain full tilt into the Common Market.

"The Government is fully entitled to ask its supporters to support this decision which it has taken," said the Prime Minister, apparently eschewing any possibility of a free vote for Conservative MPs.

No one reading the White Paper can have any doubt about what the Government is recommending. It struck MPs as a "hard sell" document from first to last.

The initial print is 100,000 copies at 25p each. This will be followed on Monday by five million copies of a short "popular" version, available free from post offices and in bulk to interested organisations.

Apart from explanatory leaflets on such things as modifications of National Insurance and pensions, distributed to every household in Britain, this is thought to be the biggest initial print of any Government-sponsored document.

Costings are not yet available. Anti-Marketees seem bound to object that the Government is using taxpayers' money to press the case for Britain's entry.

## HEATH TO BROADCAST

The Prime Minister will summarise the White Paper in a Ministerial broadcast on television and radio tonight. On Monday he will give a Press conference at Lancaster House, London, also televised, at which he will discuss the implications for Britain of joining the Market.

On Wednesday Mr Heath will make a strongly pro-Market speech to the Conservative party's central council at the Central Hall, Westminster. This will be the keynote for many speeches all over the country during the summer by Conservative MPs who support the Government's line.

That these constitute a very large majority of the party strength in the Commons no one can doubt. Why, then, the Government's reluctance to risk a free vote of the House in October, when MPs will be asked to decide in principle whether Britain should join the European communities?

## MPs' BIGGEST DECISION

Mr Heath would reply by pointing out that the decision whether or not to enter the Common Market is one of the biggest a British Parliament has ever been asked to take in peace-time.

A Government which, having decided that entry is the right course, washed its hands of the outcome by leaving the crucial resolution to the individual choice of its supporters, would in his view forfeit its right to respect in the world, and particularly among the six countries with which it has been negotiating.

Colleagues advocating a free vote have been reminded by Mr Heath that the Six have made concessions to Britain at the risk of political problems in their own countries. They are thus entitled to expect a British Government to "follow through" with all the persuasion at its disposal.

The integrity of any Conservative MP who feels conscience bound to vote against entry, or to abstain from supporting it, will certainly be respected by the party Whips. But they will be surprised if the defectors number more than 10.

This would give the Government a majority, with Liberal support, even if the entire Labour party were whipped into the Lobby against it.

## OPPOSITION TACTICS

Confident though they are of a majority, Ministers would welcome a Labour party decision to allow the Opposition a free vote. This would not only increase the majority in favour of Britain's entry but demonstrate to Europe and the world that the decision had been taken regardless of party considerations.

Mr Harold Wilson, having read the White Paper, decided last night to exercise his right as Leader of the Opposition to reply to Mr Heath's Ministerial broadcast. He will do so on BBC and ITV tomorrow night.

It would be too much to expect Mr Wilson to "come off the fence" at this stage. He has reserved

(Continued on Back Page, Col. 3)

## Historic challenge to Britain

By WALTER FARR Common Market Correspondent

THE Government's 20,000-word White Paper on the Common Market presents the case for entry into Europe as an historic challenge to the people of Britain.

It is shown as a chance to win greater prosperity, security and political power in world affairs as part of a European Market of 290 million—five times greater than the British home market. The White Paper's central point is:

In return for a rise in the cost of living of about half a new penny in the £ each year, and a reduced burden on the balance of payments, Britain will reap economic and political advantages which will "more than outweigh the costs provided we seize the opportunities."

## Main Benefits

As set out in the White Paper the main benefits of British entry, if Britain joins by the planned date, Jan. 1, 1973, are:

**ECONOMIC:** A substantial increase in Britain's trade; A stimulus to growth and investment;

A greater rise in real wages and standards of living than we have known in Britain in recent years or would be possible if we stay out of the Market;

Expansion of agriculture and benefits for the coal industry; Opening of way for Britain to join with the Six in technological projects which would otherwise be too big for her.

**POLITICAL:** Britain and the Six would be able to work together in foreign affairs by harmonising their policies so that each of them would be stronger to defend their national interests.

Collectively Britain and the other members of the Market would make sure that Europe's voice is heard in the world. Close links between most of the Commonwealth and the Market.

## Disadvantages

The disadvantages of entry are given as:

**COST OF LIVING:** Assuming the present gap between Market and world prices continues the rise in average retail food prices during the first five years of entry (expected to be 1973-77) would be about 2½ new pence in the £ each year.

This could be reduced by the fact that imported industrial goods will be cheaper due to the abolition of tariff barriers.

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS:** Contributions to the Markets' common budget (mainly to help farmers in the Six) would be £100 million in the first year, rising over a period of five years to about £200 million.

**IMPORTS:** An additional balance of payments cost on account of food imports would be £5 million in the first year rising after five years to £50 million a year.

If Britain now refuses to join the Market, says the White Paper, Continued on Back P., Col. 5

## TUC 'ALMOST CERTAIN' TO REJECT TERMS

By Our Industrial Correspondent  
Decisions taken by several unions made it "practically a foregone conclusion" that the Trades Union Congress will reject the negotiated terms on Common Market entry, said Mr Vic Feather, general secretary, yesterday.

He said the negotiators had not achieved the targets set by last year's annual TUC conference. The White Paper will be discussed by the TUC economic committee next Wednesday. A report will later be prepared by the General Council for submission to the September conference or, possibly, a subsequent special conference.

## HEAT STOPS TRAINS

District Line trains were cancelled between Dagenham East and Upminster yesterday because the heat caused the conductor rail to move. They resumed running about four hours later in time for the rush hour.



The Prime Minister leaving No. 10 for the Commons yesterday.

## Soothing message on cost of living

By KENNETH FLEET, City Editor

THE White Paper, while adding little that is new to the sum of European knowledge in industry and the City, is generally soothing—no doubt deliberately—in its skeletal economic arithmetic.

The additional burden on the British balance of payments is put at £100 million in 1973 rising to £200 million in 1977. The increase in the cost of living—½ per cent a year during each of the five transitional years—is not expected to have any significant effect on industry's costs through provoking demands for higher pay. The material essence of the Government's case for accepting the costs of membership is that, provided industry responds to the opportunities of the vast European market, the nation will become rich enough to carry the balance of payments strain and the people will become sufficiently better off to cope with the higher cost of living and actually to raise their real living standards.

It is suggested for good measure that reductions in tariffs should lead to lower prices for at least certain imported manufactured goods, thus offsetting in part higher food costs.

## Complete freedom

On the other side of the account, sectors of British industry standing to gain from the lowering of European tariffs against them include vehicles, organic chemicals, plastics, tractors and diesel engines.

The paragraphs of the White Paper dealing with financial and monetary issues broadly repeat earlier ministerial statements.

It is made clear yet again that the Prime Minister with M. Pompidou, and Mr Rippon with the EEC negotiators, have succeeded in preserving virtually complete freedom in dealing with the market.

## LATE NEWS

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## TEL AVIV BLAST

Four explosions in Tel Aviv suburb last night. Firemen said there were many casualties.—U.P. 2

## TODAY'S WEATHER

GENERAL SITUATION: High pressure will persist over most areas of British Isles, but trough will move into N. parts later.  
LONDON, S.E., CENT. S., E. CENT. N. ENGLAND, E. ANGLES, E. MIDLANDS: Dry, long sunny spells. Wind E., light to moderate. Max 83° (28°C).  
W. MIDLANDS, S.W., N.W. ENGLAND, N., S. WALES, LAKE DIST.: Dry, long sunny spells. Wind S.E., light. 83° (28°C).  
S. NORTH SEA, STRAIT OF DOVER: Wind E. force 4 or 5, moderate to fresh. Sea slight or moderate.  
ENGLISH CHANNEL (E.): Wind E. force 5. Sea moderate.  
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, IRISH SEA: Wind S.E. force 4. Sea slight.  
OUTLOOK: Dry, warm in most places. Cooler, rain in parts of N.

**HUMIDITY FORECAST**  
Noon 5 p.m. 8 a.m. (Frid)  
London 55(85) 60(45) 90(85)  
Birmingham 50(85) 55(55) 90(85)  
Manchester 45(50) 40(45) 90(90)  
Newcastle 55(65) 60(75) 90(85)  
Wednesday's readings in brackets

**POLLEN COUNT**  
The pollen count in London for the 24 hours to noon yesterday (Wednesday) was 33 (low). The forecast: similar.  
Weather Maps—P30

# Princess Anne has emergency operation

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

PRINCESS ANNE, who is 20, had an emergency operation last night to remove an inflamed ovarian cyst from which a hæmorrhage had occurred.

Buckingham Palace said that the operation took place at King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, Marylebone. "Her condition tonight is satisfactory," the announcement said.

The operation was performed by Sir John Peel, the Queen's gynaecologist, with the Queen's physician, Sir Ronald Scott, in attendance.

The Princess was taken by ambulance to hospital during the afternoon. The operation took place about 6.30 p.m. The Queen and Prince Philip were kept informed about her condition.

## Garden party

The Princess was at a garden party on Tuesday afternoon with the Queen and Prince Philip, and gave no indication that she was not in good health.

But yesterday the Princess missed a society wedding at the Savoy Hotel.

She was one of the few members of the Royal Family—the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Queen Mother were there—not present when 19-year-old Miss Fiona Phillips married Mr. James Burnett, 29, a landowner.

Princess Anne has cancelled four official engagements this year because of illness.

The last was in June when a heavy cold cut short her visit to the 400th anniversary celebrations of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset.

## TONY JACKLIN AMONG LEADING FOUR IN OPEN

BIRKDALE FORECAST: Dry and sunny. Very warm.

Tony Jacklin of Britain, thrilled the crowds with an electrifying start of three successive birdies when the 100th Open championship began in blazing sunshine at Royal Birkdale yesterday.

Despite taking four at three of the four short holes, he finished the day with Lee Trevino, the new American Open champion, as one of four joint leaders with 69.

Jack Nicklaus, the holder, began with an eagle three at the first hole and four under par after only four holes. He crashed unexpectedly with two finishing sixes and ended on 71.

Michael Williams and Pictures—P30

## DAVIES COOL IN STEEL ROW

By ANDREW ALEXANDER

A SHORT yet frenzied row erupted in the Commons yesterday over the dismissal of Mr Camp, the British Steel Corporation's information director. But at least Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, kept splendidly calm.

Why, he did not even have a note in his hand when he rose to make his brief statement.

He announced that the Government had exerted no pressure to limit the proper

**Camp Takes Legal Advice, and Cartoon—P2**  
**Editorial Comment—P16**

flow of information from the Corporation to MPs. As for the appointment or dismissal of officials, that was entirely for the Corporation.

But perhaps, on second thoughts, this noteworthiness was not such a good idea since Mr Foot, Labour's power spokesman, promptly denounced the Minister for departing from the text of the prepared statement which had been handed to him, Mr Foot, by the Ministry minutes ago.

Now this, in House of Commons terms, was definitely unsporting of Mr Foot.

Advance texts, as even Mr Lloyd, the Speaker, felt bound to observe, were only made available to Opposition spokesmen.

## GREENWICH POLL

Polling takes place today in the by-election at Greenwich, caused by the resignation of Mr Richard Marsh, who held the seat for Labour in the General Election. The result is expected about midnight.

Genl. Election: R. W. Marsh (Lab), 30,574; Stuart (Con), 13,135; John P. Wilson (Lib), 5,515; Lab. maj. 17,039

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# CAMP TO TAKE LEGAL ADVICE OVER SACKING

By ROWLAND SUMMERSCALES, Political Staff  
MR WILLIAM CAMP, 45, dismissed from his £10,000 a year post as Director of Information, for the British Steel Corporation, last night declared: "I am taking legal advice. I don't regard my dismissal as any way normal."

Mr Camp, ex-Labour Parliamentary candidate and close associate of Mr Harold Wilson, Opposition Leader, was speaking after the Government's refusal in the Commons to set up an independent inquiry into the affair had provoked angry reaction from the Labour front bench.

The Camp affair was discussed by the Shadow Cabinet last night. It was decided that Mr Michael Foot, Opposition spokesman on Power, should continue to press the Government.

In the Commons earlier both Mr Wilson and Mr Foot were involved. Mr Foot alleged "disreputable backstairs methods" by Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, who serves under Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

The Opposition suggested that, as a result of a meeting between Sir John and Lord Melchett, Steel Corporation chairman, on May 27, Mr Camp was called on by his superior to say what answer he would offer to "objections, criticisms and representations" made by Sir John.

Mr Davies first made a statement, without notes, in which he said neither Sir John nor he would wish, or had taken steps, to deprive MPs of any information from a nationalised industry which they might reasonably expect to have, subject to normal commercial confidence.

He added that nomination and appointment of officials to the Steel Corporation were a matter for the chairman, and nothing whatever to do with him.

There was uproar when Mr Foot complained that this statement differed from the text of the statement which had been handed to him in his capacity as a Shadow Minister, 10 minutes before.

After further exchanges, involving the Speaker, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Q.C., Mr Davies read the statement which he had earlier provided for Mr Foot. His comment that it was not touched in the same words but "the sense was identical."

"Conflict of testimony"  
The second statement said: "In view of the amount of public speculation, I should like to inform the House that the Government have made no representations to Lord Melchett about information supplied by Mr William Camp of the British Steel Corporation to MPs."

"The action taken by the corporation in relation to his appointment was entirely within their responsibility and as they have made clear, the Government has not been involved in any way."

Mr Foot refused to accept Mr Davies's statement because "there is a plain conflict of testimony." The reason was because of a meeting on May 27 three days after the Commons steel debate, at which matters were raised by Sir John with Lord Melchett.

"I have in my hands the document Mr William Camp presented to his superior in the Steel Corporation, and one of the major matters involved in that memorandum were the figures supplied to me upon my request, which I used in that debate."

Mr Foot demanded: "Is it right that his minister should have resorted to these disreputable backstairs methods or trying to deal with figures which he had not been prepared to answer in the Commons?"

He demanded an independent inquiry to clear up the conflict in which he good faith of Sir John and perhaps Mr Davies himself was involved.

Mr Davies freely accepted that Sir John probably had a meeting with Lord Melchett on May 27. There were virtually daily meetings during that period, he added.

But, said Mr Davies firmly, Sir John had not complained of any figures put to Mr Foot by Mr Camp. "Then why," demanded Mr Foot, "in this memorandum, was Mr Camp called upon to explain why I had these figures in my possession?"

No complaints  
This, Mr Davies curtly dismissed with the phrase: "This is really not a matter for me. It is for the chairman of the Steel Corporation."

Pressed by Mr Wilson, Mr Davies said he had not made any complaints, nor was he in a position to receive complaints against an individual in the Corporation's service.

He was asked by Mr Wilson whether there was a new rule that nationalised industries might not communicate with the Opposition.

Would a full statement be made on communications between the Bank of England, another nationalised industry, and the former Opposition leader, Mr Heath?

# BUS CUTS LIKELY AS £8.1m LOST

By ROBERT BELOW, Transport Correspondent  
THE National Bus Company, which lost £8,100,000 last year, may have to cut more services to remain solvent, it said yesterday in its annual report.

Mr A. N. Todd, the chairman, explained that half the company's route mileage was within the next few months unless local authorities were prepared to grant subsidies in rural areas, as they were allowed to under the 1968 Transport Act.

The Government would also be asked for subsidies in some form for socially necessary services outside rural areas which are making big losses and becoming a major issue. It was estimated that the company's route mileage was making a loss.

Mr Todd also gave a warning that further fare increases next year were likely "if costs continue to rise and wage increases are granted at the sort of rate people are expecting them."

The report says: "The year 1970 was a disastrous one for the bus industry and the National Bus Company was affected in much the same way as were other operators. The 'cess' followed an £800,000 surplus in 1969."

The reasons for the "serious worsening of the financial position," were inflation, industrial action, and wage increases.

Inflation's effect  
"Inflation had a two-fold effect. Wage increases for bus staffs had to be concessionary early in the year, only months after the previous increase, while the bus industry's suppliers were prompt to raise their prices."

"The general industrial unrest was exemplified, in the case of the N.B.C. companies, by sporadic industrial strikes throughout the first eight months of the year and by widespread overtime bans and one-day strikes for the majority of companies in the autumn."

Another factor was the reduction in industrial production. This aggravated staff shortages and adversely affected recruitment because of the loss of earnings.

Member companies of the National Bus Company made their largest ever fare increase in 1970 but the report says the Traffic Commissioners' procedure which delayed the introduction of some new fares cost an estimated £5 million. Industrial action cost a further £5,500,000 in lost revenue.

When the company accepted the Government's financial aid, the surplus before payment of interest of £8 million for 1970 and 1971 they expressed "major reservations" about its achievement.

"These outside factors were even more unfavourable than might have been expected," the report says.

The company made an operating surplus in 1970 of £5.3 million. After deducting the charge of £8,400,000 for depreciation, there was an operating loss of £3.1 million and after interest on capital debt and taxation the deficiency was £8,100,000.

The number of passengers dropped by 10 per cent.

# Courting mothers lose benefits, say MPs

By OUR SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT  
UNMARRIED or separated mothers living on supplementary benefits were frequently penalised for courting, or being seen with a man in their house, two women MPs said yesterday.

Dame Joan Vickers, Conservative MP for Devonport, and Miss Joan Lester, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, are planning a Parliamentary campaign to charge the rules under which benefit can be withdrawn from women in these circumstances.

Miss Lester said yesterday: "Under the rules of the Supplementary Benefits Commission social security officers are entitled to take into account the earnings of a man living with a woman as man and wife."

The trouble is that at the grassroots level officers who see a woman with a man tend to assume she is living with him in a permanent relationship and stop benefit.

Appeal safeguard  
She added: "It is clearly not right that the fact that a woman is courting or even sleeps with a man on occasions should nullify her right to benefit. What some officials are doing is



"Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it..."

# CORONER CRITICISES RAILWAYS

Daily Telegraph Reporter  
BRITISH Rail was criticised for "terrible negligence" yesterday when an inquest jury returned an open verdict on two painters killed by a train while working on a railway bridge.

Dr Mary McHugh, the Croydon Coroner, said that "every vessel safety rule" had been broken. She criticised the lack of communication between British Rail and the contractors employed to paint the bridge, at Chislehurst, Kent.

She said: "No one wanted the responsibility. Not the train driver, the railway company or the men working on the line."

Maurice Mansell, 56, of East Hill, Wandsworth, and Alexander Paul, 36, of Ermine Road, Lewisham, were struck by a diesel engine travelling at 60 m.p.h. It was stated that they were working near a pneumatic tool and did not hear a whistle blown by the gang's look-out.

Mr John Cook, foreman painter, said the men were not wearing high visibility orange coats because "there was none on the site."

Safety handbooks  
Mr CHARLES BOLTON, a British Rail official, said the contractors were responsible for ensuring that the men wore orange coats. These were issued with safety handbooks to be given to every worker.

In the event of noisy machinery being used a system of warning by touch should have been employed.

Mr WILLIAM DODGSON, the train driver, said he and the driver saw the workmen on a previous journey. They were dragging something across the track and failed to acknowledge the train's warning signal.

The coroner asked the driver, Mr PATRICK STROSS, of Pascoe Road, Rither Green, why, if he knew the men were on the line, he had not slowed down on his second journey.

Mr STROSS replied: "I thought they had gone home."

The jury added a rider that in its opinion there was "gross lack of communications between British Rail and the contractors and there was a lack of enforcement of the safety measures."

# 'DUD' CHEQUES BILL

By Our Paris Staff  
Following a long series of "dud" cheques frauds, the Cabinet yesterday approved a Bill increasing penalties. If a cheque is met within 10 days of cashing, after being returned by the bank, the drawer will pay only a small fine.

An amendment to the Education (Milk) Bill, now at committee stage which tried to ensure that teachers could not be compelled to sell milk, was ruled out of order on Tuesday.

The union has sent a statement to Mrs Thatcher, Education Secretary. It said: "The union hopes the Secretary of State will now tell the House of Commons how she intends to carry out her policy of selling milk pupils if Parliament passes her Bill."

GUILTY VERDICT IN MURDER TRIAL  
Michael Richard Baverstock, 26, of Meadon Estate, Bermondsey, was found guilty at the Old Bailey yesterday of the murder of Mr Stanley Butcher, 64, who was shot dead in the betting shop he managed in Lower Road, Rotherhithe, on Feb. 5.

Baverstock and three other Bermondsey men—Daniel Duggan, 41, of Tanner Street, Peter Crane, 20, of Abbey Street, and Christopher Day, 22, of Chichester Buildings, who were convicted of manslaughter—will be sentenced today. Mr Butcher was shot during a £187 robbery at the shop.

# Rate of cancer survival better now, says report

By OUR SCIENCE STAFF  
IMPROVEMENTS in the treatment of certain types of cancer were announced in the annual report of the Cancer Research Campaign yesterday.

The report strikes an optimistic note, both in the cure rates reported and in the money raised for research, which was a record.

Recent results from new radiotherapeutic treatments of Hodgkin's disease, a malignant cancer of the lymph glands, indicate that patients have a better than 75 per cent chance of surviving more than five years. This compares with a six per cent chance 30 years ago, the report says.

Patients with skin cancer have a 98 per cent chance of cure by radiation, and those with early breast cancer, early cancer of the neck of the womb, and early cancer of the larynx have a 90 per cent chance of a cure.

Time factor  
The report, however stresses that time is the essential factor in achieving such high success rates. "Patients in whom the disease is not detected until a later stage have a reduced chance of survival, hence the emphasis on early diagnosis."

Even so, the average five-year cure probability for all patients in the latter three groups (breast, cervix and larynx) is between 50 and 75 per cent.

About half of all new cases of cancer receive radiotherapy and half surgery. Anti-cancer drugs may be used with either group.

Last year, for the first time, donations and legacies each exceeded £1,000,000. Income from donations was £1,174,752, and from legacies £1,107,285. Investment income was £284,871, bringing the total to £2,486,888, a 15 per cent increase over the previous record in 1968.

But 1970 was also a record year for expenditure, which totalled £2,137,946.

Inflation's effect  
"Unfortunately, scientific research has not escaped the inflation which is affecting all our daily lives," the Duke of Devonshire, chairman of the Campaign states in the report. "Recognition of this fact must temper our jubilation over this splendid result."

Of the total expenditure, 80-24 per cent was spent on research, 8-94 per cent on appeals and publicity and 3-11 per cent on administration and staff superannuation.

TEACHERS FIGHT SELLING OF SCHOOL MILK  
By Our Education Correspondent  
Any attempt to make teachers sell milk in primary schools after September when free daily supplies to children aged 7 to 11 will be stopped, opposed the National Union of Teachers warned the Government yesterday.

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# HEREFORD CHAMPION BEEF PAIR

By W. D. THOMAS, Agricultural Correspondent  
THE inter-breed cattle competition for the champion male and female pairs in the beef, dairy and dual-purpose sections was yesterday's main livestock event of the Royal Show at Kenilworth.

Herefords were the best beef pair. The breed was represented by Avon Priam, "Hereford Bull of the Year," bred by the Earl of Avon and exhibited by Mr Edward Lewis and his son Leslie, of Dilwyn, Hereford, and Wenlock Oyster Gem, a heifer, the Hereford reserve breed champion bred by W. Milner Ltd., of Much Wenlock.

The reserve place went to the Bee Shorthorns.

The Hereford breed has now won the inter-breeds competition seven times—and five times since 1963. The Lewis partners have provided more of the successful animals than any other breeders.

Avyshire success  
The dairy and dual purpose championships went to the Avyshire pair, Mr John N. Drummond's cow Burnockstone Miss Donald 159, from Ochiltree, Avyshire, and James Howie and Son's male champion bull Howie's Brigadier.

In reserve were the Guernsey pair, of the breed which won the championship last year.

Avyshires have now won the competition six times since 1963 and 10 times in all.

Mr Prior, Minister of Agriculture, toured the show.

At the sale of Charolais cattle on the showground, 14 females averaged £1,147 each. Top price of £2,500 was paid by Lord Nelson, who farms in Staffordshire. The only female for export went to New Zealand for £2,000.

A sale of 23 males averaged £115, with the top price £1,500, and a dispersal sale of 13 Charolais from the Isle of Man made £28,490.

The second day's attendance at the show was 40,590, about 8,000 down on Wednesday's attendance last year.

MAN ACCUSED OF 1950 MURDER  
William Collins, 54, labourer, of Mallowdale Close, Hulme, Manchester, was charged yesterday with the murder of Mrs Annie Howarth in September, 1950. He will appear at Liverpool court today.

Mrs Howarth, 45, died after being found badly injured on a bombed site in Great Newton Street, Liverpool. Police are trying to trace five witnesses who gave evidence at the inquest.

MURDER CHARGE  
William Graham Walker, 21, labourer, of Bush Street, Newton Heath, Manchester, was remanded in custody in Manchester yesterday charged with the murder of Valerie June Dempster, 22, a nurse at Bagley Hospital, Manchester. Miss Dempster was found dead near the hospital on Saturday.

Report next week  
Mrs Thatcher was able only to confirm what the management side of Burnham had already made clear—that no offer could be made until the school teachers' claim was settled.

The arbitration tribunal is expected to report on its recommendation next week.

Unlike last week's one-day strike by schoolmasters, yesterday's mass-lobby did not close colleges. Two representatives from each of about 500 colleges travelled to London for the demonstration.

# Legal advice scheme delay would be 'tragic mistake'

By TERENCE SHAW, Legal Correspondent  
CONTINUED delay in introducing a Law Society scheme to make legal advice more readily available to people in low income groups would be a "tragic mistake," the Government has been told by its independent advisory committee on legal aid and advice.

The committee, in its annual report to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hallsham, said introduction of the scheme was regarded as a matter of the greatest urgency.

Under the scheme, proposed by the Law Society three years ago and estimated then to cost between £1,500,000 and £2,300,000 a year, a solicitor would be able to do up to £25 worth of work for a client after only a cursory means test.

It was designed to remedy serious inadequacies in the present legal advice schemes, which have led to a large section of the public being unable to obtain proper legal advice.

All-party support  
Although the scheme has the support of all political parties and Lord Hallsham the Government has declined to make the necessary finance available.

In its report yesterday, the advisory committee, headed by Lady Emmet of Amberley, claims that the relatively small cost would be offset by savings in legal aid, because better legal advice at an early stage would reduce the number of court cases.

Advice to plead guilty or to refrain from unmeritorious appeals would save costs in criminal legal aid. Saving on public funds could be made by ensuring that those responsible accepted liability for injury, so that victims would not have to claim social benefits.

The proposals say the report: "Would fill a recognised gap in the criminal legal aid scheme by providing for advice at police stations and in prisons."

Race relations  
It could help to provide a remedy for grievance in race relations, provide advice for landlords and tenants, reduce the problem of small claims in the consumer field, and benefit those appearing before administrative tribunals.

Under the Law Society's original proposals, any person whose weekly income after deductions of rent, marriage and children's allowances was less than £15 a week would benefit. If his income was under £8 he would pay no contributions.

The advisory committee says these limits should be raised to £20 and £11 to keep up with recent increases in the financial limits of the legal aid scheme. This would increase the cost of the Law Society's proposals to between £1,700,000 and £2,600,000 a year.

Costs of the legal aid and advice scheme rose to £10,051,265 in the year 1969-70 compared with £8,641,511 in 1968-69. The cost of legal aid for criminal cases in magistrates courts accounted for an increase of £600,000.

Legal Aid and Advice, Report of the Law Society's Advisory Committee on Legal Aid and Advice, 1970-71, 150 p.

There's still time to book on these P&O Cruises

South American Cruise—13 August.  
29 days, Oronsay to Tenerife, Salvador, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Dakar, Madeira (cruise 623). £220-£348 Tourist, £387-£722 First Class.

Short Cruise—15 August.  
7 days, Oriana to Palma and Lisbon (cruise 625). £61-£98 Tourist, £103-£223 First Class.

Adriatic Cruise—20 August.  
14 days, Iberia to Naples, Kotor, Corfu, Ceuta (cruise 626). £110-£163 Tourist, £180-£345 First Class.

One Class Cruise—22 August.  
12 days, Orcaades to Casablanca, Gibraltar, Alicante, Palma, Lisbon (cruise 627). £108-£279 One Class Tourist.

Mediterranean Cruise—12 Sept.  
13 days, Oronsay to Lisbon, Alicante, Naples, Cannes, Barcelona (cruise 630). £96-£142 Tourist, £167-£334 First Class.

5 Countries Cruise—15 October.  
15 days, Oronsay to Gibraltar, Palermo, Athens, Palma, Lisbon (cruise 634). £135-£163 Tourist, £183-£366 First Class.

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هكذا من الاصل

# JUDGE ORDERS HOTEL NOT TO TAKE GUESTS

By JAMES O'DRISCOLL, High Court Reporter  
THE 73-bed Hyde Park International Hotel in Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, must give no more guests until its fire escapes have been approved by the GLC, a High Court judge ordered yesterday.

Mr Justice PLOWMAN said if the hotel was free to operate during the month it would take to carry out agreed fire precaution work, guests would be subject to the risk of losing their lives by fire.

"That may sound dramatic—but it is literally true. This court is not so powerless as to prevent that state of affairs existing."

The Judge's order came into force immediately. He also refused Mr and Mrs S. A. CHAUDRY, the hotel's proprietors, any stay of the order, which was sought by the GLC.

"Guests moved"  
Mr IAN McCULLOCH, for the owners, said all guests had now left the hotel. But he was instructed not to give any undertaking that the hotel would not be occupied while the work was being done.

There has been so much damage suffered already that I am instructed to go on with the proceedings, hoping I will succeed. It is a matter of principle to my clients," he said.

The judge said that as the owners had declined to give any undertaking, he had to deal with the matter on the basis that they might, at any moment, change their minds and take guests again.

They had always known what the legal requirements were. They had been professionally advised when they modernised the hotel, and the GLC had warned them in May of possible consequences if they persisted in using the premises as an hotel without the certificates required by law.

Warning "ignored"  
"Yet, in spite of that, certainly for months if not for years, they went on using these premises as an hotel without the certificate."

"No doubt they hoped that the matter would be put right in due course and all would be well—but that is not how it has turned out."

He had been told on Tuesday by counsel for the GLC that as a result of building work the hotel constituted "a serious fire trap."

The Appeal Court is to hear an application by the hotel owners tomorrow to stay the judge's order.

## RAIDERS GET PETS WORTH £20,000

By Our Crime Staff  
Thieves loaded imported cars, valued at £20,000, on to a lorry and crashed it through closed gates during a raid on a warehouse at Regents Canal, Mill Place, Limehouse, London yesterday.

They transferred the carpets, which had been imported from Russia, Rumania, Afghanistan and Russia, to another vehicle and escaped. The carpets were used by Dacrosan Ltd., of 10th Audley Street, Mayfair.

In another raid a lorry driver and his mate were threatened with a pistol and forced to leave an articulated lorry containing whisky valued at £27,000, in Ver Road, Leyton. They were tied into a van and were taken around for several hours before being dumped in Stepney.

## PICKWICK CLUB OWES £113,000 CREDITORS TOLD

The Pickwick Club Ltd. has £113,000 of unsecured debts and £113,000 of preferential liabilities. Creditors were told by Mr Leslie Es. Official Receiver, at a meeting in London yesterday. Assets were estimated at £7,226. The company had never made a profit since it was formed in 1965. Associated companies had made loans and were creditors for £30,751. One of the first directors was Mr Mankowitz, the playwright, who died in 1967. The club opened on the night of his show "Mr Pickwick." Later he resigned.

## LAYWRIGHT'S EX-WIFE SEEKS TO JAIL HIM

Mrs Christine Frisby, former wife of Terence Frisby, the playwright, yesterday applied to a High Court judge to have him committed to jail. She claimed that he was in breach of a judge's order to give access to their only child, Dominic, who is nearly 10.

Neil Taylor, for Mr Frisby, said her application "absurd." A proud father should not be taken to jail because he had taken his son for a walk in Wandsworth Park.

Mrs Frisby, of Genoa Avenue, Leyton, claimed her ex-husband had allowed access to the child at the home of her mother. The judge was adjourned to coincide with Mr Frisby's application to vary the access order, on July 19.

## DIVERS FIND MINE

750th German parachute has been found on the seabed about a mile off Seaview, Wight, by a team of four divers from Southsea. The British Sub-Aqua Club bomb disposal experts at Portsmouth have been called to deal with it.



The Hyde Park International Hotel in Bayswater. Below: Mr S. A. Chaudry, its proprietor, yesterday.



Pictures by Beck and Kenneth Mason

## 'Lifts for gifts' driver like taximan, Lords rule

A MOTHER of three whose docket husband was killed while being given a lift in a friend's car yesterday won her three-year legal battle to get £3,458 damages from the Motor Insurers' Bureau.

The House of Lords ruled that the car driver, whose workmates gave him money, beer or cigarettes for lifts to work, was carrying passengers "for hire or reward" and was therefore legally bound to insure them.

The damages to Mrs SHEILA JULIAN ALBERT for her husband's death remained unpaid due to the collapse of the driver's insurers, Fire Aulo and Marine. They must now be met by the bureau who must also pay costs and interest.

It was one of two passenger insurance cases decided by the Lords yesterday which will involve the bureau in paying out a total of nearly £34,000 compensation.

Mrs Albert, of Star Lane, Canning Town, was awarded the damages against the driver, Mr JAMES QUIRK, of Montague Terrace, Canning Town, in December, 1967.

A High Court judge, and later three Appeal judges, had decided against her claim because her late husband was not being carried "for hire or reward," and therefore passenger insurance was not compulsory.

The bureau is bound to compensate victims only if insurance is compulsory. Lord DONOVAN said Mr Quirk had run "what might be loosely called an unofficial taxi service" for eight years.

"Is there, in the last analysis, anything different in what he did from what a taxi driver would do, except the informality of the arrangement, the size of the reward and the fact that Mr Quirk did it part-time?"

Viscount DILHORNE and Lord PEARSON, Lord DIPLOCK and Lord CROSS also agreed.

## 'No helmet' moped rider loses £1,000

A MOPED rider's damages for crash injuries were reduced by more than £1,000 by three Appeal Court judges yesterday because he had not been wearing a crash helmet.

Mr CHARLES O'CONNELL, 49, had his £7,097 damages award reduced to £6,052.

The judges' reserved decision was prepared before yesterday's plans for sweeping new road safety laws were announced by Mr Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries. These include making crash helmets compulsory for riders and passengers.

Lord Justice EDMUND DAVIES, one of the appeal judges, said: "We would welcome such a regulation if economic considerations permit, for the responsibility of serious injury resulting from failure to do so is manifest."

Partly to blame  
Mr O'Connell, a marine fitter, of Latham Avenue, Wallasey, Cheshire, had been awarded his damages at Manchester Assizes against Mr THOMAS JACKSON, a motorist.

Mr Jackson admitted liability but appealed, saying Mr O'Connell was partly to blame because he was not wearing a crash helmet. His appeal was allowed with costs.

Mr O'Connell was flung over his handlebars and suffered extensive fractures of the skull, said Lord Justice EDMUND DAVIES.

A medical witness at the assize hearing had said a crash helmet would have given Mr O'Connell considerable protection and diminished the degree of head injury.

Another had said the chance of him fracturing his skull would have been much less.

Evidence showed that Mr O'Connell, an experienced car driver who had bought his moped only six months before his accident, realised that a prudent moped-user would wear a crash helmet for his own safety.

The court assessed his blameworthiness at 15 per cent, and reduced the damages accordingly.

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## NEW-CAR PLEDGES ATTACKED

Daily Telegraph Reporter  
ONE out of every four of 3,000 Consumers' Association members who have bought new cars recently found that repairs done under new-car guarantees were unsatisfactory, the association's magazine, *Motoring Which?* reports today.

Of those who got in touch direct with the car manufacturers one in three was left unsatisfied.

Repairs under guarantee were often much less satisfactory than those done outside the guarantee, particularly in the case of owners of new Triumphs, Hillmans, Vauxhalls, Fords and Austin/Morris cars.

The association, with a team of expert motor engineers and drivers, itself tested 46 new cars and found 588 faults, many serious.

Recording an average of 13 faults, *Motoring Which?* complains: "The way the dealer's order form deprives buyers of their normal legal rights can be a serious obstacle to satisfaction."

No replacement  
"In particular it takes away your right to a free replacement car while yours is being repaired. We are now campaigning for legislation to prohibit such undesirable exclusion clauses."

These clauses, the association argues, leave the buyer with no normal legal rights against the dealer. If a dealer's order form is signed by the buyer, when there is no hire-purchase agreement, the new owner has to rely on the maker's guarantee.

Unfortunately this direct approach to the manufacturers, though rather more successful for members than going through their garage, is by no means infallible.

"It still left more than one in three of those who did get in touch with manufacturers unsatisfied or extremely unsatisfied. There were no appreciable differences between the main makes."

## Young tourists 'forced to sleep in parks'

THERE are not enough beds for the three million young foreign tourists expected this year. Many will end up sleeping on benches and floors at Victoria Station and in London parks and doorways, says the July issue of the Consumers' Association magazine *Which?*

"Tourists prepared to pay £12 a night cannot always get in where they want to. Young visitors who can afford only a tenth of this often cannot find anywhere at all."

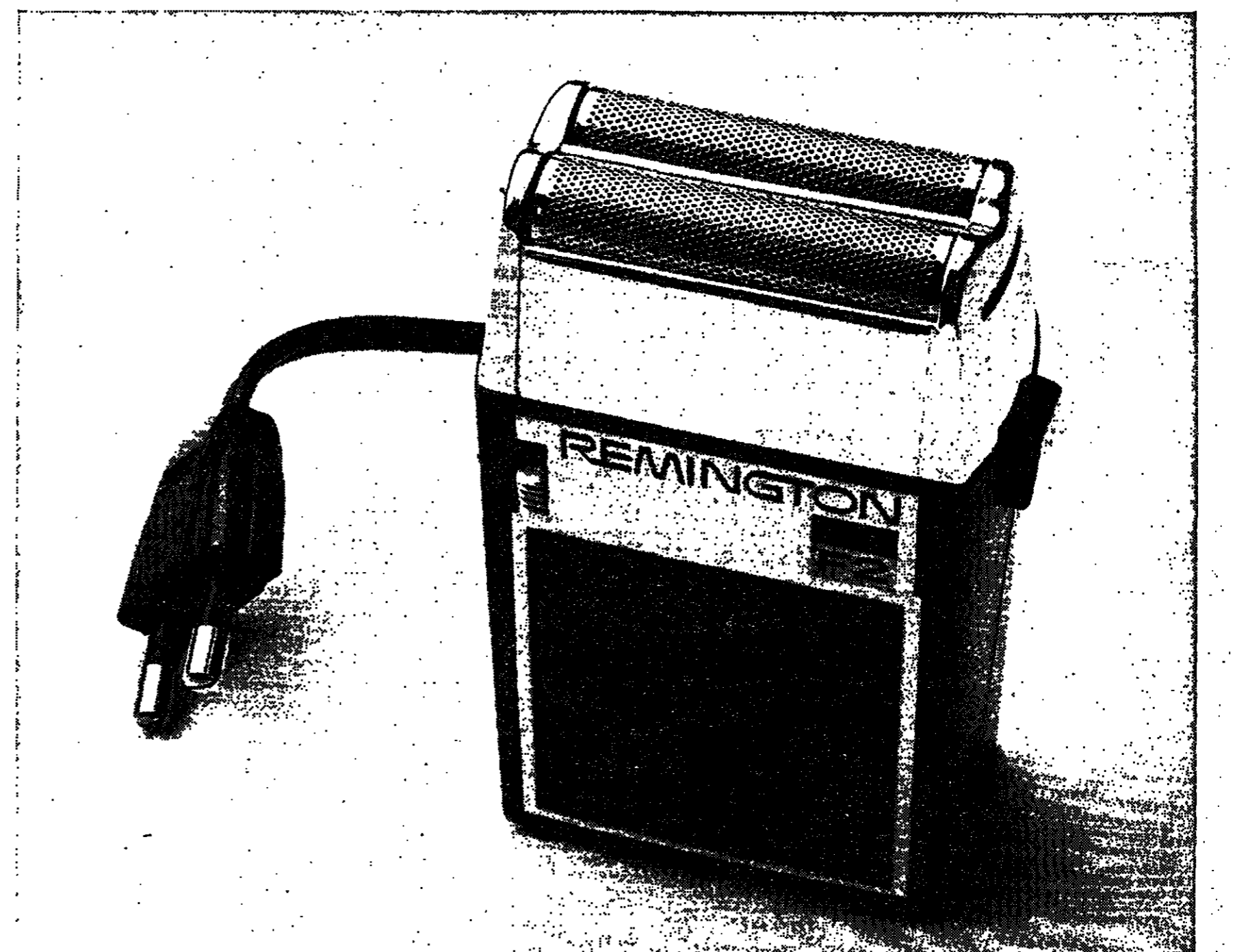
The magazine interviewed 1,000 young visitors to London last year and also carried out a survey into accommodation available to them. It found: Nine out of ten had made no advance accommodation arrangements. Few were willing to pay more than 50p a night. About 500 had spent the previous night in the open with-

out bathing to look for an alternative. Some had spent all the night at pop concerts.

One in twelve claimed to have slept in a Royal park although officially these are closed and patrolled.

Although a great deal of money had been spent on attracting young people little had been spent on putting them up, says *Which?*

It urges better central organisation and more information about existing accommodation with an increase in the number of London information centres, more camping sites and temporary accommodation.



## Have you a foil beard?

There's a certain kind of guy who has a certain kind of beard—it's just that little bit tougher.

Sooner or later he realises that a foil-head shaver suits his beard best.

But until now, there wasn't much choice amongst foil-head shavers.

But now there's the F2 from Remington, the people who make the world's greatest slot-head shavers.

As you'd expect from Remington, the F2 is no ordinary foil-head shaver.

The twin-arched flexible foil gives double the normal shaving head area,

and this combined with the powerful mains motor, gives a really close, comfortable shave.

The Remington interchangeable snap-on head makes a perfect trimmer for sideboards or moustache.

Soft, easy-grip finger pads make the F2 a joy to handle and, of course, dual voltage enables you to use your F2 anywhere.

With a de-luxe silk-lined presentation case, the Remington F2 costs £11.95 (recommended retail price).

See it at your local dealer now—we know you'll like it.

REMINGTON

SPERRY RAND

# HOPE IN RHODESIA AS GOODMAN FLIES HOME TO REPORT

By CHRISTOPHER MUNNION in Salisbury  
BRITAIN'S four-man talks team flew to London from Salisbury last night without giving any indication of whether or not a breakthrough on the Anglo-Rhodesian question was any nearer.

An agreed statement issued in Salisbury said that "the stage has now been reached where it is necessary for the two sides to report back to their respective Governments."

## GRANTS FOR RHODESIAN STUDENTS

By JOHN IZBICKI Education Correspondent  
RHODESIANS are still among Commonwealth students awarded scholarships to British universities, a Commons report disclosed yesterday.

Thirteen Rhodesians, more than half of them Africans, were studying in Britain last year under the Government's Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. About £900,000 a year is spent on grants under the scheme.

Dorens of Rhodesians have been studying at British universities on scholarships since sanctions were introduced by the Labour Government after Rhodesia's declaration of independence in 1965.

A Foreign Office spokesman said last night that the Rhodesian students "just would not have had the opportunity to carry on their education otherwise."

"Rather than students in Rhodesia being deprived of grants and opportunities, we have a separate system for them to come and study here."

### Sanctions bypassed

The scheme bypasses sanctions against Rhodesia. Advertisements are placed in Rhodesian newspapers inviting applications for scholarships to be sent to the Overseas Development Administration. No applications are made through the Rhodesian Government.

There were 26 applications from Rhodesian students in the academic year 1969-70.

Details are in the 11th annual report of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission published as a Commons Paper.

Mr Edgar Temple, joint-secretary of the commission and an official of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, said grants were worth £1,000 to £1,200.

### COMPETITION GROWS 300 selected

OUR POLITICAL STAFF writes: Competition for Commonwealth Scholarships offered by the Government, already intense, grew considerably last year. The commission's report shows that last year nearly 4,000 Commonwealth students applied to study at British universities. Just over 300 were selected.

Although there was a 10 per cent rise in applications, the number of scholars holding awards just over 500, has remained fairly constant as the maximum number of scholarships have been allocated annually.

The statement said all aspects of the Anglo-Rhodesian problem have been "thoroughly examined" and added that it had been mutually agreed that details of the discussions would continue to remain confidential.

Lord Goodman, Britain's special envoy, Sir Philip Adams, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, had two further meetings with Rhodesian officials yesterday.

They also had a final consultation with Mr Ian Smith and Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, the Rhodesian Minister of Justice, law and order.

In keeping with his declared policy of "keeping mum," Lord Goodman declined to make any comment on the talks or of his own personal assessment of the chances of a settlement.

### Balance sheet

It is understood, however, that the British team and their Rhodesian counterparts—Mr John Gaylard, Cabinet Secretary, Mr Tom Smith, the Attorney-General, and Mr L. G. Smith, Director of Legal Drafting—have drawn up a "balance sheet" of constitutional formulae.

It appears that both sides indicated in detail how the 1969 Rhodesian Constitution might be adjusted to accommodate British "Five Principles, including that of unimpeded progress towards majority rule."

Whatever the progress made by Lord Goodman and his team, there was no shortage of optimism in Salisbury, where it was apparent that the talks had not been broken off in anger.

Before the British announced that they were departing, the Rhodesian Stock Exchange registered what was called "optimistic and knowledgeable" buying. This came only 24 hours after Mr Smith apprised his Cabinet of the talks' progress.

Most observers in Salisbury are confident that Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, will be making a journey to Salisbury within the next two months.

### B B C MAN KILLED IN BOLIVIA

A B B C cameraman, Mr Peter Smith, has died in Bolivia of injuries received in a car crash last week while on his way to film a folk festival near La Paz.

Mr Tony Morrison, another B B C cameraman, is still in hospital. Miss Silvia Shaw, a freelance photographer, who was with them in the car, died soon after the crash.—Rtr.

### U.S. LOANS RATE UP

By Our Washington Staff  
Chase Manhattan Bank, America's third largest bank, became the first of the big three yesterday to join the movement to raise prime- or minimum-rate loans.

It raised its rate from 5½ to 6 per cent, immediately.



Mr Smirnovsky, Soviet Ambassador in London who is also accredited to Malta, being greeted by Dr Buttigieg, Maltese Justice Minister, in Valetta yesterday. Mr Smirnovsky is expected to see Mr Mintoff, the Prime Minister, today.

## SOLDIER SPY FREED IN BERLIN

By PETER SCIMITT in Bonn

THOMAS McDONALD SMITH, 31, a former British soldier, was given a prison sentence of one year by a West Berlin court yesterday for spying for East Germany.

The eight months he had spent in custody were deducted and he was released.

The presiding judge quashed the rest of the sentence since Smith, of Glasgow had not endangered German security. He had spied only on British and American forces in West Berlin.

Smith was in the British Army until 1960.

Smith said yesterday he would not appeal. He intended rejoining his parents in Scotland.

He admitted he supplied East German Ministry of State Security contact with photographs, names of British and American soldiers and information about military equipment and troop strengths from June 1970 until October, 1970. He had received £79-80 from the East German secret service.

Defected in 1960  
Smith defected in August, 1960 from the King's Own Scottish Borderers to East Berlin wearing British uniform. He was taken to an East German reception camp, and twice attempted to escape.

He was imprisoned by an East German court for a year and went to Lühbenau near Potsdam after serving his prison term.

In 1965 he married Margarete an East German girl, and had two sons. Four years later he applied to visit Britain.

The East Germans allowed him to leave the country on the condition that he divorced his wife since she could not be allowed to go to the West.

In February, 1970, he tried to rejoin his wife at Lühbenau after he had been dishonourably discharged from the Army. He was told by Communist officials that he could obtain a residence permit only if he spied for them.

Smith surrendered on Oct. 31, 1970, to West Berlin police after his personal documents had been stolen in a restaurant.

## Nixon fears Roman decadence in U.S.

By STEPHEN BARBER in Washington

PRESIDENT NIXON believes America faces similar problems to those which brought about the collapse of the Greek and Roman civilisations, but that they can be overcome.

He recalled in a speech yesterday that Greece and Rome became wealthy "and then lost the will to live and improve... and became subject to the decadence that eventually destroys a civilisation."

"The United States is now reaching that period," he told a group of Middle Western editors in Kansas City.

"I am convinced, however, that we have a vitality, I believe we have the courage and the strength to see that America is not only rich but healthy in terms of moral and spiritual strength."

"I honestly believe that the United States, in its pre-eminent position of world leadership has in its hands the future of peace in the world, this last third of the century."

Reference to the fate of Greece and Rome was also made yesterday by Senator Mike Mansfield, the Montana Democrat, in a Washington interview.

He said he intended to launch a new campaign for a phased withdrawal to one division of the 300,000 American troops in Europe.

"In the days of Caesar the Roman legions were easily able to hold a line along the River Rhine—until they brought their families along. Then they became less alert and more domesticated."

"This is what the 7th Army has become. Their capacity to resist must be questionable the moment their families are on the scene," he said.

He complained that Europe was now rich enough to look after herself and that America "simply cannot afford the commitment any longer."

"Of course the Europeans are worried."

"But they cannot have it both ways—trading and treaty-making with the Russians and Chinese and then leaning too heavily on us for their protection."

Focus on faults  
In his speech Mr Nixon told the editors that of late there had been a tendency to focus on the nation's faults.

"As a society comes to the point where there is a negation, defeatism, a sense of alienation, it is inevitable that younger people will give up. They will turn to drugs, to any other kind of activity that is, of course, disruptive of a society."

Much of the moral decadence in America at present was certainly reflected in the use of drugs, but "the problem goes beyond narcotics."

"The sense of defeatism has been fostered not only by the frustrations of the Vietnam war but a general questioning of America's traditional values."

Barly predict that we will still be the richest nation five or 10 years hence," Mr Nixon said. "The critical question is whether the United States will be a healthy nation in terms of its moral strength."

## TRADE WARNING "Great damage" threat

In one of Washington's most serious warnings yet, Mr George Bush, Ambassador to the United Nations, said yesterday that America's trading partners risked "great damage" unless they lowered the protective trade barriers.—U.P.I.

## A DOG'S LIFE

By Our Madrid Correspondent  
The life of a Düsseldorf airport porter, Elmar Meidendorff, 19, who was accidentally shut in an Iberia airliner luggage compartment was saved because a passenger's dog had been put in the compartment. Except when pets are aboard the luggage space is not permitted. Meidendorff was flown back from Madrid yesterday as a VIP passenger.

### Around America

## \$2m BEQUEST BY TEACHER FINANCIER

By Our New York Staff  
MISS MURIEL FORSLAND, who turned her schoolteacher's salary into a fortune on the stock market, has left \$2 million (£833,000) to medical research at the University of Chicago.

She made her fortune by studying market reports six or seven hours a day, at breakfast and during class breaks.

Miss Forsland, who died in 1968, never earned more than £3,750 a year in 46 years of teaching.

Her relative said yesterday: "She would write to the president of a company and tell him his shareholders' report was too fancy. She would advise him to print the report on mimeographed sheets and pay out the money saved in dividends to shareholders."

## 100,000 DRUG USERS

All social classes  
MORE than 100,000 New Yorkers are using illegal drugs regularly at work, according to a report by the State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. At least 70,000 of them, of all social classes, take time off to smoke marijuana.

Those who are also addicted to heroin, LSD and methedrine are business executives, clerks, salesmen, skilled and unskilled workers and farm workers.

## AIRBAG DANGER

Tests on car safety  
SCIENTISTS engaged in a study sponsored by General Motors Corporation claimed in Detroit yesterday that one type of car safety airbag could injure rather than protect children in an accident.

Experiments at Wayne State University's bio-mechanics centre showed that a 10-lb. (4.5 kg) baby and injuries to 12 others. The tests proved that the force of the expanding bag was enough to throw a child over the front seatback and cause concussion and internal injuries.

Barbra Streisand divorce  
MISS BARBRA STREISAND and her husband Elliott Gould, the actor, have been granted a divorce in Santo Domingo by a civil court of the Dominican Republic. They were married seven years ago and have one child.

## DR ELLSBERG A MOST FALLIBLE PROPHET

By Our Washington Staff  
Dr Daniel Ellsberg, the former Defence Department analyst who leaked the Pentagon documents on Vietnam to the American Press, was by no means an infallible prophet.

It was revealed yesterday that he totally misjudged the impact of the Communist Tet offensive in 1968 in a memorandum prepared for the Pentagon's Office of National Security Affairs.

Dr Ellsberg, whose disclosure of the Pentagon papers has had a sad effect on American morale, recently about Vietnam, said three years ago that the war was lost. He predicted massive desertions from the Saigon forces—whereas they actually gained strength after the Tet offensive.

He thought the Communists would follow through with more heavy attacks whereas, in fact, it turned out that the Tet onslaught cost them such heavy casualties that their control of the Mekong Delta region receded.

## LISBON ALARM AT GOA GUILLOTINE

By Our Lisbon Correspondent  
A Portuguese M.P. claimed yesterday in the National Assembly that India is attempting to extend the death penalty to the former Portuguese colony of Goa. The M.P., Senhor Bras Gomes, is nominated to represent Goa, although the colony was seized by India in 1961.

Reports have been published that India is erecting a guillotine in Goa, and the inhabitants are indignant because the work was put out to public tender. Portugal abolished the death penalty in 1869.

## CIA chief briefs Nixon on Mid-East mission

By RICHARD BEESTON in Washington  
THE Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Mr Richard Helms, has briefed President Nixon and the American Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, on his recent secret mission to Israel and other undisclosed Middle East countries.

Mr Helms has refused to disclose which other countries he visited, apart from Israel, but he also went to Iran and Turkey.

He is understood to have made his Mid-East trip to assess the Russian military and intelligence build-up in the area. He was also to consider whether Soviet assistance to Egypt disturbs the Arab-Israeli power balance which America is committed to trying to preserve.

America's decision whether to provide additional aircraft and arms requested by Israel depends on the Administration's assessment of this power balance and how the recent Soviet-Egyptian 15-year treaty of friendship and co-operation has affected it. Israel has already complained of American delay.

Hints that America may use this request to bring pressure on Israel to take a more flexible approach to the interim peace settlement is thought to be behind the latest blast from the

# India trains 40,000 for attack, says Pakistan Note

By M. F. H. BEG in Karachi

PAKISTAN has lodged a third protest with the British Government over the joint statement on East Pakistan by Sir Alec Douglas Home, Foreign Secretary, and Mr Swaran Singh, Indian Foreign Minister.

The latest protest Note expressed "deep regret" that Britain was "complimenting Indian restraint and generosity."

It said that India was training "40,000 miscreants" to attack Pakistan.

The Note described the joint statement as "untrue interference in internal affairs" and added that suggestions of a political settlement with "discredited leaders" amounted to India attempting to impose a solution which Pakistan could not accept.

Pakistan had taken a serious view of the joint statement because India had threatened withdrawal of all social classes, take time off to smoke marijuana.

Those who are also addicted to heroin, LSD and methedrine are business executives, clerks, salesmen, skilled and unskilled workers and farm workers.

High hopes  
Pakistan has high hopes of the two-day visit by Dr Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser, which begins today.

While it is certain that President Yahya will refuse to hear any advice about a political settlement with East Pakistan regardless of where the prompting comes from, he is expected to present a list of unfriendly acts against his Government by "traditional friends."

He will ask that other "interested friends" decide for themselves whether they wish to treat Pakistan in the future as a friendly country or not.

Message to Chou  
There is considerable speculation in Karachi diplomatic circles about the contents of President Nixon's message to Chou En-lai, Chinese Premier, and whether a reply has been received.

Foreign diplomats in Pakistan have frequently been caught on the wrong foot in assessing the course of Sino-Pakistan relations.

## U.N. SEEKS MORE REFUGEE AID

By Our Geneva Correspondent  
An appeal for additional funds to feed and shelter the growing number of East Pakistani refugees in India was made yesterday, by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Khan.

Although the international community has already contributed \$289 million, this falls far short of the \$1.66 billion requested by the Indian Government to care for 6,000,000 displaced people over a six-month period.

## 'CHINESE NAVAL BASE' SIGHTED BY U.S. PLANES

By Our Washington Staff  
American reconnaissance aircraft have reported what may be a new Chinese Communist naval base being developed on the P. P. parcel islands in the South China Sea about 300 miles east of South Vietnam, American Defence Department sources said yesterday.

The parcels are coral atolls claimed variously by China, South Vietnam, the Philippines and Formosa. China is said to have built a harbour, about 50 buildings, and a channel at Woody Island, one of the largest.

Pentagon sources also disclosed yesterday that the Chinese are increasing their missile defences on the mainland, particularly around Peking. American spy satellites have apparently detected 37 SAM-2 missile sites, mainly north west of Peking on the coast. The flight-line from Russian Mongolia.

## CIA chief briefs Nixon on Mid-East mission

By RICHARD BEESTON in Washington  
THE Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Mr Richard Helms, has briefed President Nixon and the American Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, on his recent secret mission to Israel and other undisclosed Middle East countries.

Mr Helms has refused to disclose which other countries he visited, apart from Israel, but he also went to Iran and Turkey.

He is understood to have made his Mid-East trip to assess the Russian military and intelligence build-up in the area. He was also to consider whether Soviet assistance to Egypt disturbs the Arab-Israeli power balance which America is committed to trying to preserve.

America's decision whether to provide additional aircraft and arms requested by Israel depends on the Administration's assessment of this power balance and how the recent Soviet-Egyptian 15-year treaty of friendship and co-operation has affected it. Israel has already complained of American delay.

Hints that America may use this request to bring pressure on Israel to take a more flexible approach to the interim peace settlement is thought to be behind the latest blast from the

## INDIAN MPs PROTEST AT KISSINGER

By BALRAM TANDON in New Delhi  
AS Dr Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special adviser on national affairs, began talks in New Delhi yesterday, 50 M.P.s marched to the American Embassy to protest against his visit.

Although it was mainly Communist-inspired the delegation included some members of the New Congress Party which is led by the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The M.P.s chanted the slogan "Kissinger go back" and condemned American supplies of arms to Pakistan while her Army was killing innocent civilians in East Bengal.

The M.P.s handed over a memorandum to an American official expressing "strong resentment and indignation" over the visit.

"Military hordes"  
They described Dr Kissinger's presence in India as an affront to the Indian people who had to care for more than 7 million refugees "driven across the Indian border by Yahya Khan's military hordes."

An American Embassy official said the delegation's views would be conveyed to Dr Kissinger.

The envoy kept his schedule of talks with Indian Ministers and had long sessions with the Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, the Planning Minister, Mr Subramanian and Mrs Gandhi.

The talks covered the influx of refugees, the situation in East Bengal and American arms shipments to Pakistan.

No official version of the talks was given and Dr Kissinger said he had no comments to offer.

## Stop Pakistan aid

The Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, and other Indian Ministers urged Dr Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special adviser in New Delhi yesterday to stop all military and economic aid to Pakistan.—A.P.

## AID TEAM FEAR BAN ON RETURN

The leader of a five-man relief team for East Pakistan, Mr Ian Macdonald, said yesterday he did not know if they would be allowed to go to the area in which they plan to work.

The team, which left Heathrow for Calcutta yesterday plan to plough 2,000 acres with 38 tractors to help in growing food. The project, sponsored by Christian Aid, Oxfam and War on Want, will cost about £100,000.

## RUMANIA BEGINS PURGE ON PERMISSIVENESS

By Our Communist Affairs Staff  
President Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania yesterday put a brake on "permissiveness" in his country with a long directive party, halting a new wave of puritanism. The aim is to re-institute Communist discipline in all sectors of Rumanian society.

Mr Ceausescu called on the party to defeat "cosmopolitanism," bourgeois influences and to extol the virtues of honest labour. The directive apparently will mean the end of Rumania's relatively "permissive" society, which included the showing of Western films.

He demanded a ban on alcohol in youth establishments. Last month he visited Communist China and yesterday's directive, which inaugurates a Rumanian version of China's "Cultural Revolution," may be an attempt to curry favour with Peking.

## ISRAEL'S IRON BARRIERS GO UP FOR SCHEEL

By Our Tel Aviv Correspondent  
Unprecedented security precautions marked the arrival at Lod Airport, Israel, yesterday, of New German Chancellor, the West German Foreign Minister, The official platform was surrounded by iron barriers and large numbers of policemen were on duty.

New Scheel said his four-day visit was "more than just a diplomatic routine" because the question of peace in the Middle East was of interest to every European.

He will be asked by his hosts to explain German support for a French Middle East plan which calls for Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. Israel believes the proposal ignores her security needs.

## RUSSIANS EXPELLED

By Our New York Staff  
Three Russian diplomats have been expelled from Ecuador, it was revealed in Quito yesterday. A spokesman said the move was "for reasons of State and internal order."

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# COAL BOARD CHIEF GIVES WARNING OF PRICE RISE DANGER

By ALAN HUGHES, Industrial Staff  
MR DEREK EZRA, chairman of the National Coal Board, ran into trouble when he addressed yesterday's session of the National Union of Mineworkers' annual conference in Aberdeen.

Delegates greeted with hostile silence his thinly-veiled rejection of their 35 to 47 per cent. pay claim.

## NALGO REJECTS 7 pc RISE

By BLAKE BAKER, Industrial Correspondent  
A PAY offer of 7 per cent. more, with higher rises for young and lower-paid staff, was rejected for 350,000 town hall staffs by the National and Local Government Officers Association and other unions yesterday.

The unions had sought increases of 14 per cent. A special meeting of the industry's national joint council will discuss the deadlock on July 23.

In their reply, the local authority employers proposed a 7 per cent. rise for those earning more than £1.131 a year. Staff earning less would receive bigger rises of up to 11 per cent. for those aged 6. Present salaries range from £21 to £4,332.

12½ p.c. rise year ago  
The only point agreed yesterday was that any agreement made should operate from July 1st. Local government staffs had a rise of 12½ per cent. a year ago.

Calls for selective strikes aimed particularly at halting computer and management services in the 12 biggest cities were made by militants at the NALGO conference last month.

Whatever rises are agreed are likely to be reflected in autumn negotiations on behalf of 770,000 local authority manual workers who staged last year's strikes.

## AIR STRIKE OFF

By Our Paris Staff  
A 48-hour strike by aircrews of Air France, Air Inter and UTA has been called off, but some flight changes are expected.



## TORIES EXPECT TAX CUTS

By ADRIAN BERRY, Political Staff  
THE Parliamentary Conservative party appears to be convinced that Mr Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will reduce purchase tax and possibly ease hire purchase controls before the Commons' summer recess.

There is little doubt that when Mr John Hunt, a Conservative backbencher, told Treasury ministers that "our patience is not inexhaustible", he was expressing the anxiety about rising prices felt by most of the Parliamentary party.

Mr Barber, under great pressure to reduce prices and reflate the economy, is expected to produce a "package" as soon as the Treasury has completed its annual assessment of the economy, which is now in progress.

Immediate effect  
By using the "regulator," Mr Barber can order purchase tax levies on any products to be raised or lowered by up to 10 per cent. Any change would be immediately effective.

The last purchase tax reductions took place during the previous Conservative administration before 1964.

## Troops 'winning battle' against terrorists

By COLIN BRADY in Belfast  
ALTHOUGH he could foresee no short-term defeat of terrorists in Ulster, Mr Johnson Smith, Under-Secretary for Defence (Army), said yesterday, it was nevertheless a "very encouraging picture." Troops were not fighting a losing battle; they were winning.

Praising Army morale, he added: "I have not found anyone who is not optimistic about the outcome."

The minister was speaking in Belfast after ending a two-day inspection of Army units.

He continued: "We have noticed an increase in the number of shooting incidents, particularly in Belfast. But rest assured we are quite prepared to deal with any continuing escalation of shootings or bombings."

"Those who attempt to find a solution by force will find it is not worthwhile. We are dealing with one of the Army's most difficult tasks ever, but we are getting on top of it."

Information was better than earlier. Response had improved enormously.

The official IRA and the Provisional wing of the Republican movement have claimed responsibility for recent machine-gun attacks on Army patrols and policemen. The attacks are believed to be a curtain-raiser to an extended campaign over the next few months.

The Eire Army is helping police guard the main Dublin-Belfast rail link after two attempts to blow it up.

## FURNACE MEN'S 'NO' TO STRIKE

By Our Industrial Staff  
MILITANT demands for renewed strike action by 15,000 blastfurnacemen to force a better pay offer from the British Steel Corporation were narrowly defeated at the union's conference at Scarborough yesterday.

Instead the executive of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen was given full power to call "any action" if fresh talks, expected next week, fail to produce a settlement.

The corporation has offered the same 6.6 per cent. rises which have been agreed for 80,000 process workers and 14,000 craftsmen.

The blastfurnacemen's claim has been modified from the original 35 per cent. to 8 per cent. for shift workers and 10 per cent. for day workers—£2 "across the board" with an extra 65p in premium payments.

A four-day strike by the blastfurnacemen early last month halted hot iron making and halved steel production.

# Communists draw up workers' charter for Ford's

By JOHN RICHARDS, Industrial Staff  
SOUTH ESSEX Communist party, which has fewer than 100 members among the 21,000 workers at Ford's, Dagenham, is seeking to arouse fresh militancy among the firm's 48,000 employees by issuing a four-page "charter" of demands.

Mr Peter Samson, the party's district secretary, said yesterday: "We don't expect a dramatic change in the workers following a reading of our pamphlet. But it will assist in clarifying their aims."

Among the targets proposed in the document, called Ford Britain Strike 1971, are: Improved living standards, full wage parity, full employment, a 35-hour week, four weeks' paid holiday in 1973, and strengthened shop stewards' and trade union rights.

10,000 copies  
Mr Samson, who prepared 10,000 copies in consultation with party members working at Ford's, did not rule out industrial action but emphasised that the workers, themselves, "will decide the way in which the aims are pressed."

He added that the veto on strikes in pursuit of economic claims in the deal which ended this year's nine-week Ford strike coupled with a two-year agreement at a time of rising living costs was "dangerous."

A Ford spokesman commented: "We do not like getting involved when leaflets bear a political flavour but the majority of our employees will no doubt see them as propaganda of a familiar kind."

Leyland hold-up  
Elsewhere in the motor industry, all production of the Rover 2000 and 3500 models at British Leyland's Solihull factory was at a standstill yesterday and 1,000 workers were laid-off because of a hold-up in supplies of window-winders.

Production of the components at Wilmot Breeden's Birmingham factories was disrupted by a strike of 100 men over a piece-work pay claim.

Triumph at Coventry lost production of 240 cars and had 1,000 workers laid-off because of an overtime ban and work-to-rule by tool-room workers.

## HIGH PROFITS HOPE FOR HARLAND

By JOHN PETTY, City Staff  
MR IVER HOPPE, the Danish lawyer-shipbuilder who moved in as managing director of the Harland and Wolff Shipyard yesterday, is taking over at a time when the Belfast business is within an ace of beating its 10-year financial troubles.

His success in being the only European shipbuilder consistently to outsmart the Japanese tanker-builders should ensure that Harland becomes highly profitable, providing he can get the co-operation of the 10,000 workers.

Harland's troubles date back to 1961 when problems in building the P and O liner Canberra, 44,807 tons, led to a big loss on the contract.

Since then it has had some notable technical achievements, including the Sea Quest oil rig and being the first British yard to produce a 200,000-ton ship.

Yard renewed  
Unlike the other big shipbuilders which have had extensive Government support, Harland has been able to turn the money into the creation of a new shipyard. This is almost complete, putting it on a technical par with the big new yards in Japan and ahead of most European rivals.

The five supertankers on order for Shell contain escalation clauses in the contracts, so ending the era of fixed-price shipbuilding which ran the Belfast yard into deep trouble.

Mr Hoppe has been described as "not a man of the people, but a mixture of the old fashioned boss and the modern industrial leader."

Danish trade union leaders praise him as "a unique executive, a far-sighted man with a great knack for organisation and planning"

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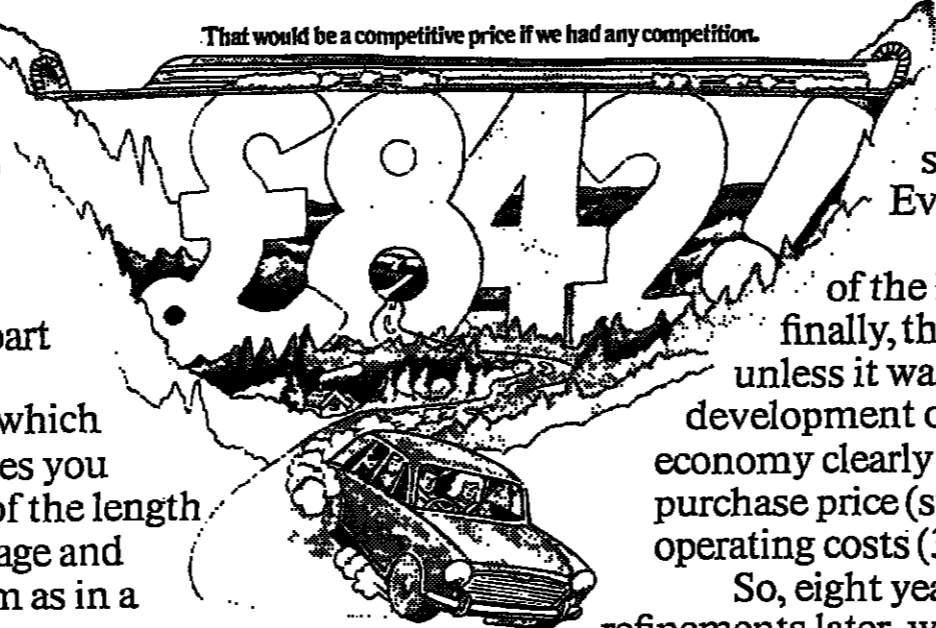
First, the engine. We mounted it sideways, which made it possible to shorten the outside. That gives you less length to park than with a Beetle. And 75% of the length that's left is yours in which to tuck away the luggage and stretch out—with nearly as much rear seat legroom as in a Silver Shadow.

Then, while we were working away up front, we decided it made sense to connect the engine to the front wheels. (That got rid of the big transmission hump that crowds your feet in conventional cars).

Front wheel drive pulls you out of the tricky spots instead of pushing you into them.

And out of the muck instead of up to the axle.

Then we bedded down the whole job on still another bit of ingenuity called Hydrolastic® independent suspension.



This engineering breakthrough gives you the sort of ride that keeps the eggs whole in your shopping basket instead of scrambled on the car floor. Even at quick speeds on uncooperative roads.

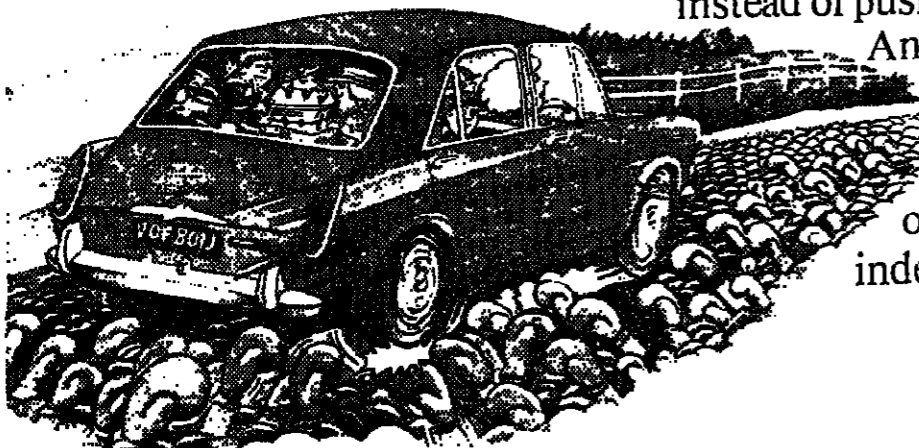
Those are the innovations that were the basis of the 1100. When we brought out the faster 1300 and finally, the even faster 1300 GT, we didn't change a thing unless it was an improvement. And throughout the development of all the cars we kept economy clearly in sight, both in initial purchase price (starting at £842\*) and in operating costs (35 mpg is average).

So, eight years and seven thousand refinements later, we're still building the best designed, best engineered, most tested, most perfected range of medium-sized family cars on the road today.

And that's probably why it's the most successful range of cars in the history of British motoring.

As for the opposition, until they can come up with something that matches the innovative design and brilliant engineering of the 1100/1300 range, we'll just have to keep on building our own competition.

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Hydrolastic Independent Suspension. Takes the worst a bad road can dish out and turns it into a supersmooth ride.



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Ethel Mannin YOUNG IN THE TWENTIES '... gives a better impression of the age than many a more solid and sombre treatise.' Michael Foot/ Evening Standard £2.00/illustrated

Hutchinson

WHO ARE THE AMERICANS?

By Anthony Powell The Saga of American Society. By Dixon Weeter. (Macmillan. £7.50.) NO one with any curiosity about human behaviour can be long in the United States without becoming aware of a Proustian undercurrent of social nuance, together with an elaborate etiquette, that makes European manners and customs, especially British, seem simplicity itself.

It is, of course, true that American distinctions and observances tend to be quite different from our own, and are cloaked by what is often a genuine informality. That does not prevent them from possessing inexorable force for Americans.

Studies of contemporary "Society" are handicapped from the start, not only by a natural sense of absurdity in examining behaviour often deliberately absurd, but also by the fact that a great deal of disagreement exists as to what is, and is not, true about that behaviour.

The late Dixon Weeter's "The Saga of American Society" first appeared in 1957, so that it is itself a period piece, a fact to which Louis Auchincloss, in his excellent introduction to a new edition of the work, gives due weight. He suggests at the same time that Weeter's book remains the best of its kind.

The distinction Mr Auchincloss enjoys as a novelist, the fact that he is a man of affairs as well as writer, finally the circumstances of his family background that have given him an opportunity to watch from a ringside seat, make him peculiarly fitted to write this introduction.

One would have liked more information about American social life not necessarily at the high income level of the people dealt with here, most of whom are enormously rich, but no doubt that would be hard to provide without including the vast mass of the population who are not so rich. To some extent a wider category is dealt with in the chapter called "The Gentleman and His Club."

Weeter suffers from the disability that hangs over so much otherwise worthy American research, a tendency to find the past quaint. He has little or no sense of history: he rambles on, is facetious, but does in the end produce a lot of material that is more than mere anecdote and gossip. Probably a book of this sort would not have been published 10 years ago unless it had been rather silly in parts.

Mr Auchincloss puts his finger on the peculiar, the fascinating complication of this aspect of America. Since 1776 the very existence of a fashionable world has seemed to many the perpetuation of an arch heresy in the shrine of democracy, a vulgar noise breaking the hushed silence of the American dream.

From the outset there were those who wanted George Washington to be styled "His Serene Highness" and sit on a throne—Mrs Washington was, indeed, officially styled "Lady" Washington—while others, like Jefferson, did what they could to minimise the danger of an hereditary aristocracy by stringent laws against primogeniture and entail.

Weeter takes a gallop through the celebrated American families, knocking most of them about to a greater or lesser degree. It all seems fairly convincing, though the author is never quite able to make up his mind whether he is impressed by undoubted achievements in many directions, or merely wishes to poke fun.

He points out that, although a daughter of Levi Leiter might marry Lord Curzon, there was never, as in England, a great Jewish family like the Rothschilds, in American society. This acceptance in Great Britain of what was often socially disallowed in the United States became a commonplace in the relationships of the two countries.

Weeter's hotch-potch of information has its place in the chronicle, but does not get the student of America life very much further in unravelling the mysteries to which he has referred earlier. Some—by no means all—Americans would be ruffled if you refer to American social distinctions, taking refuge in the sacred word "status," which only brings the question back to the start. Weeter, for example, seems aghast to accept the legend of Southern aristocratic pre-eminence, in general decided on the Eastern seaboard. That particular question is, incidentally, interestingly examined in Marcus Cunliffe's study of military America, "Soldiers and Civilians," published three years ago.



Young sniper waiting on Hill 861 Alpha, an example of photographer David Douglas Duncan's vivid, compassionate reportage in his splendid album on Vietnam, "War Without Heroes" (Thames & Hudson, £6.50).

The Puritans and the Rump By Ivan Roots

Pride's Purge: Politics in the Puritan Revolution. By David Underdown. (O.U.P. £4.75.) "PARLIAMENT" during the Civil Wars was a shifting coalition of groups and interests: war, peace and "middle" parties. Independents, Presbyterians, Presbyterian-Independents, "royal" Independents, "lame Erastian Presbyterians"—all have been glimpsed if not defined at Westminster. They can all be found, too, in the localities, whither historians' attention increasingly wanders.

To make some sense of this mish-mash calls for rare skill in both narrative and analytical history. In "Pride's Purge," Prof. David Underdown deploys it in an admirable study, critical, incisive, confident. He thickens and enriches "the politics of the Puritan Revolution"—his subtitle—happily without making it more opaque.

Pride's Purge (Dec. 6, 1648) provides an apt focal point. It seems to lead straight to the execution of Charles I (Jan. 29, 1649). Certainly the Purge cut short the arid negotiations at Newport which exasperated both the men who wanted radical change and those who feared that anarchy was gathering strength while the talking dragged on.

Col Thomas Pride himself was merely the agent of a small group of "revolutionaries" whom Prof. Underdown exposes as a diverse lot. So were (though differently) the MPs excluded, those imprisoned, those let in, others who sooner or later conformed and those who though not secluded abstained from further attendance.

Prof. Underdown's statistics establish "significant differences between purgers and purged" in some respects, but in others only marginal ones. The difficulty in interpretation lies in establishing the bearing that these differences may have had upon motivation in which brains and bellies, hearts and souls were called into play.

What happened, Prof. Underdown's statistics suggest, was "neither essential" a class struggle nor a mere coup d'état.

How Science fails By Dr Anthony Michaelis

The Science of War and Peace. By Robin Clarke. (Cape. £2.95.) EVEN the most cynical reader of Robin Clarke's "The Science of War and Peace" will be deeply shocked by the extent of the prostitution of science and by the threat of a nuclear doomsday.

But no shock can last for long, as the motorist well knows who has passed the scene of a recent accident. Just as the memory of corpses by the road fades, so the realist will assert himself with the argument that the third world war has not yet begun, probably because the deterrent has worked.

Mr Clarke's shock treatment, as readers of the extracts that have appeared in The Daily Telegraph Magazine will have seen, is certainly thorough, and almost scholarly in its references and bibliography are too general. For example, by extrapolation from the past he predicts that 400m people will die in war before the end of this century. After all the world's weapon bill is now £80,000m a year and more than one-fifth of all scientists are working for war projects.

The science of war now stretches from space to the depths of the oceans from the minds of men to the ecology of dolphins. All this is clearly and understandably presented in its stark threat to the survival of homo sapiens. Mr Clarke's most telling argument is, however, the alternative he poses: What constructive works of science and technology might have been achieved for the benefit of mankind if the approval of our efforts had been directed towards peaceful goals?

Unfortunately he fails to develop this and to give us the magic formula for changing the direction of his arrow. At least L. C. Lewin's "Report from the Iron Mountain," published four years ago, discussed the enormous problems facing the West if "peace should break out."

Mr Clarke's chapters on the science of peace are as

'Inscape' of a tragic world

By Elizabeth Jennings Crossing the Water: Poems. By Sylvia Plath. (Faber. £1.25.)

WE scarcely need to be reminded of Sylvia Plath's early death in 1963. It is impossible to overrate what this has meant to poetry written in English.

Born an Englishman, she married an American, the poet Ted Hughes. While alive she published one novel—of minor interest—and one book of poems, "The Colossus." "Ariel" was published after her death. "The Colossus" showed not only a very powerful sense of form but also a grasp of many states of mind and a rare visual sense.

"Crossing the Water" contains poems written almost without exception between the publication of "The Colossus" and the making of the poems which were to go into "Ariel." What do we find? Briefly, many of the same gifts displayed in "The Colossus" and little of the unbearable anguish of poems such as "Daddy" in "Ariel." Sylvia Plath had known mental sickness before even "The Colossus" was written, but it scarcely showed in that book and only in a few of her earlier appearances in "Crossing the Water," most strongly in "Sjillborn," "Small Hours," and "The Surgeon" at 2 a.m. Yet even in the last named of these deeply distressing poems, the vision does not lose its clarity:

The blood is a sunset. I admire it. I am up to my elbows in it, red and squeaking. Vision, of course, is not at all the same thing as the most accurate and piercing visual sense, but it is part of it: poetry is tied to the senses, visions must be brought down to earth. Probably the most satisfying poems in this posthumous book are "Love Letters," "Magi," "Private Ground," "Blackberrying," and "Parliament Hill Fields."

The subjects sound simple enough, but the treatment of them shows an astonishing expertise: yet poetic skill is too crude a phrase to bring to bear upon one considering both the delicacy and strength of these poems. In some of them there is also happiness, even joy, because joy must always appear in the most tragic view and experience of life if that view and experience are to be transmuted successfully into art.

There is not much joy in "Crossing the Water" except in the absolute fitness of description; this alone must have given the poet—and so communicates to us—what Hopkins meant by "inscape" at "in stress," in other words, entering into and showing us the individuality of the world and of men, women and children.

If Sylvia Plath fails at all it is in what she senses dimly as a lack of purpose in the poetic world she created. But she was young and sick, and what she has given to us is very rare and will not tarnish.

A HINDU'S ENGLAND

By Tom Clayton Rampal and his Family: the Story of an Immigrant. By Ursula Sharma. (Collins. £1.50.)

THE terrace house with its red-painted brickwork and yellow windows in West London, which Rampal, working-class Punjabi immigrant, is buying on mortgage, has a smiling Hindu deity pasted on the lintel. Rampal always burns incense before the Hindu gods and Sikh saints on the mantelpiece in the living room before leaving for his electrician's job.

In "Rampal and his Family" Ursula Sharma, a Punjabi-speaking English sociology lecturer at Delhi University, has "taped" Rampal's progress from the Indian village where his father was a money-lender, via the Indian Army under the Raj, to his present situation as an immigrant. He landed at London Airport some eight years ago with £3 in his pocket and only a few words of English, and now has a decent job, a wife earning £11 a week, his own house and his family around him.

He does not attribute this modest prosperity to the tradesman's skill he brought with him plus his thrift, industrious temperament but to the Hindu belief that some babies bring good fortune to a family, while others bring only misfortune, and even death. Pappi, Rampal's fourth child and the only

Andre Deutsch Unanimous Praise for DO YOU SINCERELY WANT TO BE RICH? Bernard Cornfeld and IOS: an international swindle By Charles Raw Bruce Page and Godfrey Hodgson 'The best book of its kind I have ever read.' Brian Walden The New Statesman 'How they discovered so much in so short a time is astonishing enough. More remarkable still, their complicated story is almost wholly readable.' Paul Foot The Guardian '458 brilliantly researched pages.' John Mortimer Sunday Times Large second impression Illustrated £2.75 A DETECTIVE'S STORY GEORGE HATHERILL Commander Hatherill records his 45 years with the Metropolitan Police and a career culminating in The Great Train Robbery. 'Buy this book if you care about crime, at any level.' Allan Prior Daily Mail Just published 84, CHARING CROSS ROAD HELENE HANFF The touching record of a 20-year correspondence between a witty American writer and a London bookshop. 'Helene Hanff's volume can stand between Clarissa Daw's Life With Father and Christopher Morley's Parnassus On Wheels.' Times Literary Supplement Just published £1.45

MODESTY BLAISE The most zestful caper In a fierce and devious battle, Modesty is outwitted and faced with shattering defeat. How she learns the truth about the impossible Virgin and her ferocious guardians makes a tense and spectacular climax. £1.50 Also available Modesty Blaise 90p; Sabre Tooth £1.10; I Lucifer £1.25; Taste for Death £1.25. By PETER O'DONNELL

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Have you read it yet? THE DAY OF THE JACKAL You viewed the Court of 'ELIZABETH R'? Read about her people and their crimes in a new social history. Elizabethan Life: Disorder F. G. EMMISON, author of Tudor Secretary "Has good reason to take pride in the wealth at his disposal" (Times Lit. Supp.) "Fascinating examples of turbulence" (Daily Telegraph) 370pp., 26 plates, £3.50 ESSEX RECORD OFFICE, CHELMSFORD

From the author of the best-selling sea epic 'Send Down a Dove' now comes a shattering drama of love and tension reaching the high peaks of human emotion. THE ICE MIRROR by Charles MacHardy 'A remarkable book... a revealing study of a world-class climber who has lost his nerve' SCOTTISH SUNDAY EXPRESS £1.80 COLLINS

The Palace of King Cogidubnus It is 10 years since Prof. Barry Cunliffe, then a Cambridge undergraduate of 21, began to excavate at Fishbourne, a mile west of Chichester on the A27. His account of the greatest Roman palace ever found in England, covering 10 acres, is given in detail, with many illustrations, in "Fishbourne: a Roman Palace and its Garden" (Thames & Hudson, £4.50; paperback, £2.10.) This Flavian building, with a front longer than Buckingham Palace, was built about 70 AD, which displaced a military supply granary by the harbour. It was Prof. Cunliffe thinks, the seat of the local British "client king" installed by the Romans, after the invasion of A.D. 43, to West Sussex and Hampshire. He was Cogidubnus, who predated his name with Tiberius Claudius and held the high rank of Legate to the Emperor in Britain. In "Agricola" Tacitus is realistic about his standing: 'Certain districts were bestowed as a gift on the king, Cogidubnus, whose allegiance lasted up to our own time (A.D. 97). It is indeed an old-established principle of Roman government to employ the kings themselves as instruments of slavery.' Cogidubnus's expensive foreign tastes, probably a headache to his tribe, may have been induced by a childhood spent in Rome—he was possibly a son or nephew of an earlier Atrebatas king who fled there for help against the Catuvellauni tribe of Colchester. The palace, costing about £11m, had four wings, an entrance hall 105ft by 80ft, an impressive audience chamber, colonnades, the biggest Roman formal garden in England, rich mosaics, moulded stucco, exotic veneers, marble from Greece, Turkey and the Pyrenees, baths and a park stretching down to the harbour. This is an absorbing account of the finds and a brilliant reconstruction from them. There is a carefree, unabashed jauntness in the approach of some Americans to ancient civilisations, and Karl Illies' "The Pleasures of Archaeology" (Deutsch, £5.25) is a gift-book containing brief and well-informed surveys of many famous sites from Jericho, Mycenae and Stonehenge to Laocaz, Mexico and Cadbury Hill. He has been to all the places and can interpolate with aplomb discourses on trifles, neolithic broth, Neanderthal libels, eccentric parrots and Socrates' friend Simon the shoemaker, whose nails, eyelids and cup with his name on have now been found in the Athenian Agora. Harold Atkins

حکایت من الاصل

# Putting poets in their places

By David Holloway

The Lengthening Shadows. By John Press. (O.U.P. £3.25.)

WHAT, said Dylan Thomas in a letter written in 1945, "is a poet anyway? He is a man who has written or is writing what he in his utmost human fallible integrity, necessarily communal, believes to be good poetry."

W. H. Auden set the standard of his craft high in a vaudeville tribute to Louis MacNeice:

Even a limerick ought to be something a man of honour awaiting death from cancer or a firing squad could read without contempt.

Poets may with luck escape contempt, but it would certainly be true to say that they are frequently looked upon with suspicion and amused indulgence. (A man being sick on the carpet of a mayor's parlour was excused by his host on the grounds that he was a poet.) It is these attitudes that John Press discusses in "The Lengthening Shadows," which he describes as "observations on Poetry and its enemies."

This volume forms the third part of his general study of the nature of poetry begun in "The Poet and the Fountain" and continued in "The Chequerboard Shade." Here, in a book that can be read without any reference to the other two, he defines the non-conformist nature of poetry—that its function is to question established beliefs, to express metaphysical truths, that poems may not be useful but they may be infinitely rewarding.

The enemies are both without and within the poet. Plato, for instance, had no use for the poet who did not, in effect, contribute propaganda verse for the advancement of the ideal State. (A position that Napoleon would have understood on hearing that France had no good poets he replied, "I shall speak to the Ministry of the Interior about it.")

But equally it is wrong for the poet to ignore the rest of humanity. He must react in his own way to the world. He cannot say with the awful O'Shaughnessy in "We are the music-makers" that poets are "World-losers and world forsakers." On whom the pale moon gleams."

Equally the poet comes under fire from the puritan. As Mr Press argues, his inspiration comes from sensuality. It is his ability to milk his emotions and extract the cream from them

that makes his verse. But it is also true that the unbridled sensuality can produce, in Mr Press's phrase, "the minor poet fondling voluptuously with dreams of strange vices, occult passions and curious sins."

Keats, as one might expect, put the degree to which the senses should be disturbed correctly: "I think Poetry should surprise by a fine excess and not by Singularity—it should strike the reader as a wording of his own highest thoughts, and appear almost a Remembrance."

The most obvious enemy of poetry is the totalitarian State, of whatever complexion. Under such a régime true poets can find only a small place, except as scapegoats. Boris Pasternak defined this with fine accuracy: "In fact they [the authorities] ask so little. On one thing they are inflexible: that you hate all that you love, and that you love all that you hate."

Even in democracies poets can be out of step. It is difficult to provide a good "State poetry"—Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" is an exception. Popular poetry of this nature is often self-authoritative, as Sir Denis Brogan points out. The Charge of the Light Brigade exists to record "Someone had said 'I shall record' and even 'The Battle of Blenheim' is a 'sceptical assessment of the most brilliant of English victories.'"

But poets also have their uses. Winston Churchill told Lady Violet Bonham Carter that poets are "World-losers and world forsakers." On whom the pale moon gleams."

# WOMEN'S REAL LIB.

By Winifred Carr

Woman, Society and Change. By Evelyn Sullerot. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £1.75; paperback, 80p.)

SINCE women need no longer be slaves to their own fertility, men might well wonder what the bra burning, lesbian-orientated hysteria that makes up much of modern Women's Lib. is all about. That there is need for reform of out-of-date attitudes that produce general discrimination against women, not only by men, but by women themselves, cannot be denied by anyone who thinks about the happiness and the equilibrium of future generations.

Men have only themselves to blame if they continue to lose their standing in the family by opting out of domestic decision making and emotional involvement in favour of a total absorption in their wage-earning activities.

It is only the coming together of the sexes to play a human rather than a male or female role, in-shore instead of dividing responsibilities, that can liberate women—and men. Evelyn Sullerot makes this quite clear in her calm and informative study which, if it were a textbook for every member of Women's Lib., would help get claims for equality taken more notice of than silly rantings against men.

So, too, might a change in women's attitudes towards themselves and one another. A deep guilt feeling haunts many women who do not work blame themselves for vegetating, suspect they are being thought incompetent, parasitic and out of date; develop a sense of inferiority and culpability. Alternatively, they can react by displaying aggressive jealousy towards working women, accusing them of being bad mothers, bad wives or traitors to their sex.

Working wives can be haunted by the treason with which they are branded. If they leave a trace of dust on their furniture, if their husband grumbles, if their report has a bad school record or a sore throat, they tend to blame it on their job and feel guilty.

The faster society evolves the more women are required to assure its stability amid change, a difficult task which, says Mme Sullerot, is proving traumatic for many. Although research has established, for instance, that children of working mothers generally perform better at school than those whose mothers stay at home, it is still easier to accuse working mothers than to look around for the real causes of failure in schools.

On the face of it, the Common Market could promote the equality of opportunity for women workers in Europe. Some of the countries involved, though not yet Great Britain, have signed provisions for equal pay, but have done little more about it. Perhaps because, as Mme Sullerot suggests, the power to take effective action is held by men.

Power is still a male preserve which will be jealously guarded from female intrusion in both the economic and governmental domains. Against that, sexual freedom and escape from the kitchen sink, which have existed for some time before long will be available to all women in the developed countries, will seem very small beer.

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# THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 8, 1971

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# The challenge and the choice

EVERY historic choice involves challenge as well as opportunity. Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the right decision for us is to accept the challenge, seize the opportunity and join the European Communities.

A decision not to join, when at last we have the power to do so, would be a rejection of an historic opportunity and a reversal of the whole direction of British policy under successive Governments during the last decade.

No one can predict the consequences of such a reversal. They would touch all aspects of our national life, and affect our future as much as, if not more than, acceptance of the opportunities now offered to us.

In a single generation we should have renounced an imperial past and rejected a European future. Our friends everywhere would be dismayed. They would rightly be as uncertain as ourselves about our future role and place in the world.

Meanwhile the present Communities would continue to grow in strength and unity without us. Our power to influence the Communities would steadily diminish, while the Communities' power to affect our future would as steadily increase.

## Britain's role in world had been 'masked'

THE European Communities, the White Paper pointed out, made up an economic grouping of 180 million people, with a further 70 million in associated states, mainly in Africa, in close economic relationship with them.

They had their origin in the fundamental changes which had taken place in the position of the countries of western Europe in little more than a generation.

The United Kingdom had participated in some of the European co-operative ventures which started after the war, such as Western European Union, the OEEC and Nato. But the realities of our position in the world and the similarities between our position and that of other western European countries had been masked.

Because our physical assets and our economy had suffered less disastrously than those of most other Western European countries, we were less immedi-

ately conscious of the need for us to become part of the unity of Europe, and we had been preoccupied with the changes in our relationship with the Commonwealth countries.

For these among other reasons we had not been ready to go as fast and as far as the other countries of western Europe in the move for a more integrated European economy.

But in the 1950s the transformation of our position in the world had been increasingly borne in on us, with recurring economic problems at home and in the balance of payments and the quickening move to independence among our former colonies.

The White Paper detailed the earlier negotiations with the Six, both by the previous Conservative and Labour Governments, in which they had been 'balked in their objective.'

When the present Government took office, it "picked up the hand which its predecessors had prepared for the negotiating table."

# The way is clear.... either join in the building of a strong Europe....

## PROSPERITY AHEAD IF WE SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY

By WALTER FARR, Common Market Correspondent

IF BRITAIN joined the Common Market the cost of living would go up by about half a new penny in the £ each year, the White Paper on "The United Kingdom and the European Communities" said yesterday.

The Government was convinced that if we joined Britain would be more secure, our ability to maintain peace and promote development in the world greater, our economy stronger and our industries and people more prosperous.

"The economic and political advantages will more than outweigh the costs, provided we seize the opportunities of the far wider home market now open to us.

"If we do, we shall obtain, as the Six have done since the Communities were founded, a substantial increase in our trade, a stimulus to growth and investment, and a greater rise in real wages and standards of living than we have known in recent years or would be possible if we remained outside the Communities."

### Cost to balance of payments

The three European Communities Britain would join are the Common Market, the Coal and Steel Community and the Community for Atomic Energy.

In an analysis of the impact on Britain of the entry terms the White Paper said that assuming a continuation of the present price gap between Common Market and world prices, the likely cost of entry will be:

A RISE in average retail food prices in Britain during the first five years of membership (expected to be from 1973 to 1977) of about 2½ new pence in the £ each year.

A CONSEQUENT INCREASE in the cost of living of about half a new penny in the £ each year—offset by a lowering of prices for manufacturers.

A NET COST to Britain's balance of payments due to contributions to the Market's common budget of some £100 million in the first year of entry, rising

to some £200 million in the fifth year.

A COST to the balance of payments due to food imports of about £5 million in the first year, rising to £50 million in the fifth year.

"The effects of membership on British industry," said the White Paper, "will stem principally from the creation of an enlarged European market by the removal of tariffs between Britain and the Community countries."

"British manufacturers will be operating in a 'domestic market' perhaps five times as large as at present, in which tariff barriers cannot be put up against them however weak they do."

"There will in consequence be a radical change in planning investment, production and sales effort."

### Stronger in defence

British exporters would have to expect a faster erosion of existing Commonwealth preferences, "which have, however, been steadily eroded over recent years and which would probably continue to diminish in future even if we remained outside the Community."

The White Paper placed great emphasis on the political case for joining Europe. One half of the case was "that it will make us and our European neighbours stronger to defend our national interests."

The other half was "that it will enable us to work together for our common objectives."

"There is no question of any erosion of essential national sovereignty; what is proposed is

a sharing and an enlargement of individual national sovereignties in the general interest."

Setting out the broad political perspectives which lay beyond the economic considerations the White Paper said: "In an enlarged Community we could better serve our own interests and those of our traditional friends and allies."

"Together with the other members of the enlarged Community we could do more and better than any of us could do alone. Together we could tackle problems of technological innovation and development which would be too big for any one of us."

"Together we could create a more civilised environment. Together we could compete more effectively overseas. Together we could help the poorer countries of the world more generously than if we were working on our own."

"And together the members of the enlarged Community would be able to help each other."

"The enlargement of the Community would create a framework for more harmonious relationships in Western Europe. The relationships between Europe and the other countries

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of the world, particularly the United States, the Soviet Union, and one day China, would become more evenly balanced. A Europe united would have the means of recovering the position in the world which Europe has lost."

"The choice for Britain is clear. Either we choose to enter the Community and join in building a strong Europe on the foundations which the Six have laid; or we choose to stand aside from this great enterprise and seek to maintain our interests from the narrow—and narrowing—base we have known in recent years."

A decision not to join would mean that "in a single generation we should have renounced an imperial past and rejected a European future."

### Terms 'fair and reasonable'

"The Government believes that the terms which have been negotiated are fair and reasonable, and provide Britain with an opportunity which may never recur."

It would accordingly invite Parliament to approve a decision in principle that Britain should take up full membership of the Communities on this basis.

The Government believed that such a decision would be in the best interests of the peace, security and prosperity, not only of the British people, but of the peoples of Western Europe and of the world as a whole.

Changes in trading patterns, especially those concerning the Commonwealth, would be gradual and would give time and opportunity for those concerned to make any adjustments which might prove necessary.

Estimates of our contributions to and receipts from the common budget could not be accurately estimated. The Community had therefore declared in the negotiations that "if unacceptable situations arise the very survival of the Community would demand that the institutions find equitable solutions."

As the Community developed there would be other purposes for which Community funds would be spent, such as technological, industrial and regional policies, from which, unlike agriculture, Britain could expect to receive back money commensurate with her contribution to the Community's budget.

### BRITAIN SEEKS FISHERIES SAFEGUARD

Britain and the other applicants had made it clear that they do not consider the common fisheries policy, decided upon at the time negotiations were in progress, to be in the needs and circumstances of an enlarged Community, particularly in respect of access to fishing grounds.

Britain's own catch was greater than any of those of the existing members. The Community had agreed that the arrangements governing access to coastal fisheries would have to be reconsidered in the perspective of enlargement and further talks would be held in the future.

The Government was determined to secure arrangements which would be fair throughout the enlarged Community and would satisfactorily safeguard the interests of British fishermen.

### HELP FOR THE HILL FARMERS

The Government had explained to the Community the problems of Britain's hill farming areas and the policies which have led to giving special assistance to farmers there. Existing member countries faced similar problems and within the framework of the common agricultural policy they had adopted a variety of methods to deal with them.

They recognised the need for similar action in Paris of Britain, and so the Government would be able to continue assistance needed to maintain farm incomes in the hill areas.

## The many milestones

THE milestones on the road which led to Britain's successful Common Market talks in Luxembourg last month were:

March, 1957—The Treaty of Rome which created the European Economic Community (the Common Market) was signed by France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

January, 1959—First tariff cuts and plan prepared for common economic policies.

November, 1959—Britain and six other European countries, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland set up their own trade group, the European Free Trade Association.

July, 1961—The Conservative Prime Minister, Mr Harold MacMillan, launched Britain's first application to join the Six, Ireland and Denmark also decided to apply.

October, 1961—Negotiations

with Britain opened. The Six extended the deadline for starting part two of their transitional period.

January, 1962—De Gaulle vetoed Britain's application. Scope of the Market's common agricultural policy extended.

December, 1965—Common Market Commission proposes complete removal of Customs duties and completion of agricultural Common Market from July, 1967.

November, 1966—Labour Prime Minister, Mr Harold Wilson, visited the capital of the Six to see if there was a basis for a fresh British application.

April, 1967—Britain given go-ahead from its EFTA partners to seek Market membership.

May, 1967—Mr Wilson launched Britain's second application to join.

June, 1967—Another De Gaulle veto, cloaked under a statement that the Six must

agree among themselves before talks with Britain.

July, 1968—Common agricultural price levels achieved among the Six.

August-October, 1969—French and German monetary parities changed, giving them special exemptions from the agricultural price system.

November, 1969—Six call summit to discuss Britain's application which was regarded as "still on the table."

February, 1970—Agreement on Market agricultural policy. British Government issued White paper on cost of entry.

June, 1970—Conservatives back in power at General Election and the new Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, confirmed Britain's application "if the terms are right."

June, 1971—Historic agreement between Six and Britain at Luxembourg after months of talks headed by Britain's chief negotiator, Mr Geoffrey Rippon.

## Entry would mean 290 million customers

PRESENTING the economic case, the White Paper argued that if we entered Europe we should be able to profit from the advantages of a larger market and be able to play a full part in the development of industries based on advanced technology.

If we did not join we would have to forego these opportunities which the members of the communities would increasingly enjoy.

Their industries would have a home market of some 190 million people, with preferential markets in other European and overseas countries.

Our industries would have a home market of 55 million people, with perhaps another 45 million in EFTA as against the home market of some 290 million if we joined the communities.

### Familial problems

The central question was how membership would affect the structure of our economy and so the prosperity of our people.

For many years, we had faced familiar problems—difficulties with the balance of payments, a disappointing record in industrial investment and an inadequate rate of economic growth.

The result was that we had begun to drop seriously behind other countries and particularly the members of the community in attaining a higher standard of living.

The Government believed membership would provide the most favourable opportunity for achieving the progress we all desired. Studies made by the Confederation of British Industries showed that this belief was shared by a substantial majority of British industry.

Discussing the costs and advantages, the White Paper said all countries in the community contributed to a common budget for certain specific purposes, such as agricultural support, the European Social Fund and administrative costs.

We would be required to pay a contribution to the Community budget, which after allowing for our estimated receipts from the budget, would involve a net cost to our balance of payments of £100 million in the first year.

The cost in later years would depend primarily on whether it became possible gradually to reduce the predominant share of the budget which agricultural expenditure at present took up. If the structure of the budget were to remain unchanged, the net balance of payments cost would rise to some £200 million in the fifth year and thereafter our contribution would be limited for two further years.

### Price gap narrowed

The White Paper claimed that gradual adoption of the common agricultural policy would stimulate British farm output and appear to reduce the price gap between our food exports. But at the same time, this would raise food prices in the United Kingdom and the cost of our food imports.

The extent of this increase in food prices and import costs would depend naturally on the difference between Community and world prices. This difference had narrowed significantly in the past two or three years.

But assuming a continuation of the present price gap, and allowing for likely changes in the patterns of United Kingdom production and consumption, the additional cost to our balance of payments on account of food imports seemed unlikely to amount to more than about £5 million in the first year and £30 million a year by the end of the transitional period.

On the same assumption about world and Community prices, it was estimated that the rise in average retail food prices during the transitional period resulting from our adoption of the common agricultural policy would amount to about 2½ p in the £ each year.

As a result, the cost of living would increase by about ½ p in the £ each year, but at the same time, tariff reductions should lead to lower prices for manufacturers which would on some ways to offset this increase.

The influence on wage movements on the increase in the cost of living was not expected to have any significant effect on the costs of industry nor, therefore, on our balance of trade.

In addition, we would be asked to subscribe £37,500,000 in sterling to the paid up capital of the European Investment Bank, but it was estimated that the greater part of this sum

would remain in the United Kingdom.

We should also subscribe £24 million to the reserve funds of the ECSC. This would be primarily if not wholly spent in Britain.

The effects of membership on British industry would stem largely from the creation of an enlarged European market by the removal of tariffs between the United Kingdom and the Community countries and, less importantly, from other tariff changes.

The response of British industry would be broadly of two kinds. First, there would be the immediate reaction of a British exporter to each annual reduction in the tariffs on his exports to the Community.

This response would involve a decision whether, for example to maintain his prices and so increase his profit margins or reduce his prices and so expand his sales.

But secondly, and in the long run far more significant than this response to relatively small annual changes in tariffs, would be industry's decisions on how to take advantage by structural changes of the opportunities opened up by the creation at the end of the transitional period of a permanent assured and greatly enlarged market.

### Radical change

Manufacturers would be operating in a "domestic" market perhaps five times as large as at present, in which tariff barriers could not be put up against them however well they did. There would be a radical change in planning, investment, production and sales effort.

Any calculation of the effects on the balance of trade of these tariff changes would produce a valid estimate only if it took account of both these influences operating on industry.

The Government did not believe the overall response of British industry to membership could be quantified in terms of the effect on the balance of trade. They were confident that this effect would be positive and substantial, as it had been for the Community.

The development and exploitation of modern industrial technology on which so much of our employment and income increasingly depended required greater resources for research and development and wider markets than any one Western European nation could provide.

But together, the Western European nations could combine to compete with the other industrial giants, who would otherwise go on increasing their share of European industrial markets.

### Striking progress

Discussing the experience of the Six, the White Paper said that each member country had made considerable economic growth in the 1950s. The formation of the Community then created an environment within which they had made further and striking progress over the past decade.

The abolition of tariffs had provided a growing stimulus to the mutual trade of the Community countries. It was estimated that by 1969 the value of this "intra-trade" in manufactured products was about 50 per cent. higher than it would have been.

Moreover, it appeared that the stimulus to intra-trade was continuing. This and the abolition of tariffs were accompanied by important changes in the performance of manufacturing industries in the Six.

Those industries which competed with imports faced an intensification of competitive pressure as tariffs fell, obliging them to seek ways of raising efficiency and reducing costs. By the same token, prospects for exports had been dramatically improved.

Import competition and export expansion were closely associated with growth in investment. The outcome of these was a significant improvement in the rate of growth of manufacturing productivity. Therefore, higher national incomes in the Community than the member countries believed they would have enjoyed otherwise.

Further, the increase in productivity had been accompanied by a low level of unemployment, even though large numbers of

farm workers left the land for industry.

The rate of growth of manufacturing output per head in the five major Community countries had already been at a generally high level since the early 1950s, faster than in nearly all other comparable countries.

But in the latter half of the 1960s this growth rate had shown a further marked increase, with the exception of Italy. This was a key factor in the impressive economic record of the Six in the past decade.

Other indicators also showed clearly the extent of the advances made by comparison with the United Kingdom. While in 1958 earnings in the United Kingdom were similar to those in France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands and half as high again as in Italy, by 1969 Italy had caught up and in the other countries earnings were now one quarter to one half higher than in Britain.

### Britain lagging

In real terms average British earnings had risen by 40 per cent. compared with more than 75 per cent. in the Community. And all the Community countries had enjoyed rates of growth per head roughly twice that of Britain.

At the same time, a high proportion of the Community's output continued to be channelled into investment, providing the basis for further economic growth.

Finally, the Community as a whole had maintained a strong balance of payments position, earning a surplus on current account of more than 25 million dollars in the period 1959-69 compared with the United Kingdom's small cumulative deficit over these years.

In the light of the experience of the Six, the Government were confident that membership of the enlarged Community would lead to much improved efficiency and productivity in British industry, with a higher rate of investment and a faster growth of real wages.

The studies made by the CBI showed that this belief was shared by a substantial majority of British industry, whose own interests were at stake and who were in the best position to judge.

### Little affect on Australia

BRITAIN'S entry into the Community would place at risk only a small proportion—at most only 7½ per cent.—of Australian export trade. Products affected by the common agricultural policy, in particular, now represented a very low percentage of Australia's total exports.

Well over a third of Australian exports to Britain were products which would enter duty-free under the common external tariff or benefit from the duty quotas agreed during negotiations.

As far as Canada was concerned, only nine per cent of her total exports came to the United Kingdom in 1970, compared with 17 per cent in 1960. About 30 per cent of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in 1969 were products which would continue to enter duty free.

Another 10 to 15 per cent. would benefit from special duty arrangements. Almost a further eight per cent. were likely to be affected marginally, if at all, by levies under the common agricultural policy because they could not be obtained within the enlarged Community.

The inclusion of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man in the Community would present constitutional, administrative and economic difficulties. Accordingly, after full consultation with them, the Government was seeking arrangements short of full membership for the islands which would provide for an exchange of reciprocal rights and obligations.

### OTHER APPLICANTS

The negotiations between the Community and the other applicants for membership—Norway, Denmark and the Irish Republic—had made considerable progress. All hoped it would be possible to conclude the talks in time to allow all four to join the Community simultaneously.

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NEW ZEALAND DAIRY EXPORTS PROTECTED

THE interests of Commonwealth countries had been a major concern of the Government throughout the negotiations. Provision had been made to safeguard New Zealand exports of dairy products by arrangements acceptable to the New Zealand Government.

Both the British and the New Zealand Governments considered that the position on entry into the Community over trade in New Zealand lamb was satisfactory.

HOW FARM PRICES WILL BE FIXED

UNDER the Common Market's agricultural policy, market prices for mainly agricultural commodities are maintained in two ways.

The price of imports is kept to a minimum or threshold price by a variable import licence. The internal market is supported at an intervention price, slightly below the threshold price, at which any surpluses are bought by the Community's agricultural fund.

These arrangements apply to cereals, milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat and sugar (except for support-buying), poultry and eggs, though they vary in detail for each commodity.

The United Kingdom would adopt this system of support, though not Community prices, in the first year of membership. Britain would introduce threshold and intervention prices of her own which would be lower than the Community prices.

The difference would correspond to the difference between Britain's market price levels and those of the present members.

Britain would increase her threshold and intervention prices to Community level by six steps over the five years of the transitional period. As market prices increased, British farmers would increasingly get their returns from the market and deficiency payments would be phased out.

There would be free trade with the Six in the products concerned subject only, through out the transitional period, to arrangements to compensate for the difference in price levels.

Share in preference These would take the form of fixed levies on our exports to them and fixed compensatory payments on their exports to us. These levies and compensatory payments would be reduced by six steps over the five years as prices came into line.

The operation of the levy system would give producers in the enlarged Community preference over imports from other countries whenever market prices were below the threshold. British producers would share in this preference.

The White Paper said it had been further agreed that the enlarged Community would be ready to take prompt and effective action to remedy any difficulties arising out of the transitional arrangements for agriculture and horticulture or any threat of abrupt dislocation to Commonwealth and other third country suppliers.

It claimed the transitional arrangements provided a sound basis for a smooth and orderly transition for our farmers and growers under conditions of fair competition and stability.

Better returns In the enlarged Community, British farmers could expect better overall returns for their produce, despite higher feed costs.

There would also be better prospects for our exports of agricultural and food products to the Community at higher prices. Thus, home agriculture output could be expected to increase quickly, probably by eight per cent overall by 1977.

The effects of entry on the retail prices of food would depend on many factors, including the efficiency of Britain's own system of processing and distribution. It would vary from commodity to commodity.

There is likely to be a significant rise in prices for commodities more than the average would include BUTTER, CHEESE and BEEF.

BREAD, FLOUR and EGGS would rise by about the average. MILK, FISH, OILS and FATS, TEA and COFFEE should show little change in price.

Some FRUIT and VEGETABLE prices should be lower at certain times of the year. The increase in food prices would be offset to some extent by lower prices for other consumer goods as a result of tariff reductions.

The gap between United Kingdom and Community food prices had narrowed considerably in the last year, partly because world prices had been rising faster than Community prices.

ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS

There were differences between the animal disease situation in Britain and in the Community and in the methods of control employed. The Government wanted to ensure that the progressive improvement of animal health standards would continue in the enlarged Community.

Britain proposed that an expert working group including the other technical and commercial representatives and the possible differences that might be taken.

£120 million contribution

The table below shows the effect of arrangements for Britain's contribution to the Community budget. Column 2 sets out the nominal key which has been agreed. Column 3 shows the proportion of this nominal key which we shall in practice be required to pay. Column 4 gives our resulting share of the Community budget in each year. Column 5 sets out the possible size of our gross contributions on the assumption that the budget amounts to £1,400 million in 1973 and rises to £1,600 by 1977. Column 6 shows the estimated build-up of our receipts from the budget, and the resulting estimates of our net payments are shown in the final Column.

Table with 7 columns: Year, (1) United Kingdom key, (2) Percentage of key to be paid, (3) Possible contribution, (4) Possible United Kingdom gross receipts, (5) Possible United Kingdom net contribution, (6) (Em.), (7) (Em.). Rows for years 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970.

Britain will be required to pay 8.64 per cent of the budget of the enlarged Community in the first year, rising to 18.92 per cent in the fifth year—the latter being broadly comparable to our proportion of the gross national product of the enlarged Community.

FUND'S 'KEY' SYSTEM

FROM the outset the Government, like its predecessors, recognised that it would not be possible to seek a fundamental change in the system of providing funds for the Community.

The existing members finally agreed this system among themselves early in 1970, only after considerable difficulty and they regarded it as an essential part of the process of "completing" the Community.

The negotiations had therefore been directed to finding a method to enable Britain to adapt gradually to the system over a period of years, without placing an undue burden on the economy.

The solution reached was to set a percentage, or "key," broadly corresponding to Britain's present share of the total gross national product of the 10 countries likely to form the enlarged Community.

This would represent the proportion of the budget which Britain should nominally be expected to pay in the first year of membership. The key would then increase marginally in each of the four subsequent years.

Five-year introduction However, Britain would pay only one fourth of its nominal contribution over the first five years. The proportion would increase in annual steps.

After the first five years, there would be a further period of two years during which the size of its contribution would continue to be limited.

Its contribution in 1980 and following years depended on a large number of unpredictable factors. In the Government's view, it was not possible at this stage to make a valid estimate of either Britain's contribution to or receipts from the Community budget in the 1980s.

Run-down of Sterling

MR RIPPON told the Community on June 7 that Britain was prepared to see an orderly and gradual run-down of official sterling balances after entry.

In the meantime, he added, Britain would manage its policies with a view to stabilising the official sterling balances in a way which would be consistent with these longer term objectives.

Three days later Mr Heath reiterated the pledge and added that Britain would play its full part in progress towards economic and monetary union.

In the Government's view, it would be to the advantage of the United Kingdom as well as others concerned if arrangements could be worked out for the official sterling balances. The prospects of doing this would be enhanced by Britain's membership of the Community.

Free capital movements The Treaty of Rome provided for the progressive abolition of restrictions on movements of capital between member countries.

At present the United Kingdom operated certain exchange control restrictions on capital movements to all non-sterling area countries including those in the Community.

The Government had put forward proposals for making the necessary adjustments in Britain's exchange control policies in consultation with member countries so as to move by stages to full compliance with E.C. obligations by the end of five years.

It had proposed that Britain should adjust its rules first on direct investment, then on portfolio investment other than portfolio investments. Portfolio investment would be dealt with later in the five-year transitional period.

Thus the cost to the official reserves of these changes would be spread over the transitional period during which Britain might expect some additional inward investment which would help to offset the cost.

Britain's proposals on this matter were still under consideration by the Community.

Six 'determined' to have no more European wars

THE White Paper said the prime objective of any British Government must be to safeguard the security and prosperity of the United Kingdom and its peoples.

It pointed out that since 1961 successive British Governments had taken the view that these fundamental interests would be best served by Britain's entry into the European Community.

Britain's security had been bound up with our European neighbours for over a thousand years.

Britain lived on trade and manufacture, our security and prosperity alike would be profoundly influenced by the decision we made on joining.

All the countries recognised that an attempt to impose a majority view in a case where one or more members considered their vital interests to be at stake would imperil the very fabric of the Community.

The Six had not lost any of their national identities or their national institutions and points of view, nor should we lose our national identity. They retained their own way of life, as any tourist knew.

An equal part At present, the Communities' institutions were purely economic. But if the development of European policies in non-economic fields called for new institutions, then as a member Britain would play a full and equal part in devising whatever additions to the institutional framework were required.

The Community system rested on the original consent and ultimately on the continuing consent of member states and hence on national Parliaments. The legal features of our law would remain intact.

Certain provisions of the treaties and instruments made under them concerned with economic, commercial and closely related matters would be included in our law. But the common law would remain the basis of our legal system and our courts would continue to operate as at present.

But in certain cases they would need to refer points of Community law to the European Court of Justice. All the essential features of our law would remain, including safeguards for individual freedom such as habeas corpus and the principle that a man was innocent until proven guilty.

No alternative There was no alternative grouping of countries with similar circumstances and interests which could offer us the same opportunities to safeguard our national security and prosperity.

A North Atlantic Free Trade Area had been suggested from time to time. But the United States, with its great business corporations, would be so dominant a partner that we as members would find our economy increasingly tied to theirs and our political choices increasingly determined by theirs as well.

In any case, such a grouping had not interested successive United States administrations.

Super powers While we had grown accustomed to the growth of the two super powers whose strength was based on their great size and economic resources, we also saw a third, China, emerging, while the European Communities and Japan were on the way also to super status in economic affairs.

Individually, no European country could ensure that its voice was heard in international negotiations. But collectively the voice of the Communities could not be ignored.

If we joined, therefore, we should be making sure that British trade and British manufacturing interests were represented at the summit of negotiations where the terms on which we earned our living were decided.

If the political implications of our joining Europe were at present clearest in the economic field, it was because the Community was primarily concerned with economic policy.

But it was inevitable that the scope of the Community's external policies should broaden as member countries' interests became harmonised. That is the Community's clear intention.

On the co-ordination of foreign policy, the practical obligations which the United Kingdom would assume if we joined would involve no more than we had already assumed in the Western European Union.

But we would be joining at a moment when we would be able to influence the process of development. If we were not to join, it would not stop the Six moving forward in both the economic and political fields. Thus the options open to future British Governments would be limited without their having any say in the matter.

COAL AND STEEL 'FREEDOM'

THE European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.), formed from the Treaty of Paris, was the first Community established by the Six.

It was designed to ensure an orderly supply of coal and steel to the Community while taking account of the needs of third countries; to promote orderly expansion and modernisation, and to provide better conditions for workers.

It had been the declared policy of this Government, as of the previous Government, to accept the Treaty of Paris, and the regulations made under it.

The Government had secured terms which were acceptable to British coal and steel interests. The Community had no intention of questioning the size or legal position of the British Steel Corporation or of the National Coal Board.

Relationship continues The present relationship between the Government and the coal and steel industries would continue, as would the Secretary for Trade and Industry's powers to give general directions would need to be modified.

The industries would remain free to develop on fully commercial lines. There was no question of their having to cut back production.

In the event of Britain's entry, the Iron and Steel Council would be wound up. Further consideration was being given to the powers of the Coal Consumers' Councils.

The NCB and the Steel Corporation and independent steel producers would need to operate pricing practices in accordance with common rules. Coal imports from Community countries would be free from restriction, as would British coal to them. This freedom should benefit Britain's coal industry.

Nuclear trade The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) was concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, promoted nuclear research and ensured dissemination of technical information.

The balance of trade in nuclear items between Britain and the other members of the Community would be dealt with in regional development problems because of the new opportunities for the economy as a whole.

Experience showed that measures to stimulate such development worked best within a wider framework of expanding trade and investment.

The Community recognised that regional policy had a vital and continuing role to play in economic development. Membership, therefore, would not inhibit the further development of vigorous regional policies which were necessary both on economic and social grounds.

The existing members of the Community pursued such policies and used a wide range of regional assistance measures, many similar to Britain's.

In the enlarged Community, Britain would be sharing experience and exploring how the institutions of the Community could help in dealing with the process of regional adaptation to major changes in industrial structure.

MOVE TOWARDS A VALUE ADDED TAX

The Community countries had all adopted, or would shortly introduce, a value added tax, and Britain initially sought reasonable transitional arrangements for moving over to that system after entry.

Subsequently, in the 1971 Budget, the Chancellor announced the introduction of a VAT in this country in 1973 as a means of improving Britain's own tax system. There was therefore no longer any need for a transitional period.

It should be noted that members of the Community were at present free to determine their own rates of VAT. It was foreseen that, in due course, harmonised rates and coverage might be introduced by unanimous agreement.

In the course of the transitional period, Britain's Customs duties (on hydro-carbon oils, beer, spirits, wines and tobacco) would need to be converted into internal taxes in order to conform with the Treaty of Rome. Members of the Community were, at present, free to determine the rates of these duties.

The European Investment Bank provided loans for economic development, principally in the form of grants. In addition, the Community had agreed to continue indefinitely its suspension of the duty on tea.

These arrangements would be particularly beneficial to Canada and Australia, who were important suppliers of several of the materials concerned. In general, C.E.T. was rather lower than our own tariffs.

For the countries affected which currently enjoyed free entry to our market, it would mean the gradual application of C.E.T. to their exports to the United Kingdom. It had been agreed that our move to the C.E.T. would be in four stages, starting a year after accession.

If we joined on January, 1973, tariffs between the United Kingdom and the Six would be reduced by 20 per cent on April 1, 1973, and by 20 per cent on January 1 in each of the next four years the last being in 1977.

Adoption of the C.E.T. by the United Kingdom would start with 40 per cent on January 1, 1974, increasing by 20 per cent in each of the next three years to become fully operative on July 1, 1977.

Retirement pensioners and those dependent on social benefits would be protected against food price increases by adjustments to their benefits. The National Health Service would not be affected by Britain joining the Community.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PENSIONERS

The divisions of Europe in the present and past centuries had played an undoubted part in building up the tensions and troubles of the developing world. Europe unified in a stronger Community could play a constructive and sympathetic part in relieving them.

The right to work wherever you can find a job

CITIZENS of Common Market countries are free under the regulations to go to any other country in the Community to look for work or take a job already arranged.

In practice, the opportunity for free movement has had only a limited effect on the actual movement of workers.

The Community has been consistently short of labour and large numbers of workers from outside moved into it to take up vacant jobs.

Inside the Community, movement of workers between member countries diminished between 1963 and 1968. Movement within an enlarged Community would probably continue to be dominated by economic and social factors rather than by regulations, and the position in practice was not likely to change.

Immigration control For these reasons the Government had not asked for any transitional safeguards for Britain's labour market as a whole. Nor was this among the questions raised by the previous Government.

The Community's regulations would not, of course, affect Britain's controls over immigration from countries outside the Community.

For N. Ireland, however, the Government sought a five-year transitional period before the Community's requirement on free movement applied.

During this period, any available work there should be reserved firstly, as it was now, for residents of N. Ireland.

The Government had also stated that it might be necessary towards the end of the five years to consider whether and, if so, what, further special measures would still be needed.

As a member of the Community, Britain would be able to deal more effectively with her regional development problems because of the new opportunities for the economy as a whole.

Experience showed that measures to stimulate such development worked best within a wider framework of expanding trade and investment.

The Community recognised that regional policy had a vital and continuing role to play in economic development. Membership, therefore, would not inhibit the further development of vigorous regional policies which were necessary both on economic and social grounds.

The existing members of the Community pursued such policies and used a wide range of regional assistance measures, many similar to Britain's.

In the enlarged Community, Britain would be sharing experience and exploring how the institutions of the Community could help in dealing with the process of regional adaptation to major changes in industrial structure.

Subsequently, in the 1971 Budget, the Chancellor announced the introduction of a VAT in this country in 1973 as a means of improving Britain's own tax system. There was therefore no longer any need for a transitional period.

It should be noted that members of the Community were at present free to determine their own rates of VAT. It was foreseen that, in due course, harmonised rates and coverage might be introduced by unanimous agreement.

In the course of the transitional period, Britain's Customs duties (on hydro-carbon oils, beer, spirits, wines and tobacco) would need to be converted into internal taxes in order to conform with the Treaty of Rome. Members of the Community were, at present, free to determine the rates of these duties.

The European Investment Bank provided loans for economic development, principally in the form of grants. In addition, the Community had agreed to continue indefinitely its suspension of the duty on tea.

These arrangements would be particularly beneficial to Canada and Australia, who were important suppliers of several of the materials concerned. In general, C.E.T. was rather lower than our own tariffs.

For the countries affected which currently enjoyed free entry to our market, it would mean the gradual application of C.E.T. to their exports to the United Kingdom. It had been agreed that our move to the C.E.T. would be in four stages, starting a year after accession.

If we joined on January, 1973, tariffs between the United Kingdom and the Six would be reduced by 20 per cent on April 1, 1973, and by 20 per cent on January 1 in each of the next four years the last being in 1977.

Adoption of the C.E.T. by the United Kingdom would start with 40 per cent on January 1, 1974, increasing by 20 per cent in each of the next three years to become fully operative on July 1, 1977.

Retirement pensioners and those dependent on social benefits would be protected against food price increases by adjustments to their benefits. The National Health Service would not be affected by Britain joining the Community.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PENSIONERS

The divisions of Europe in the present and past centuries had played an undoubted part in building up the tensions and troubles of the developing world. Europe unified in a stronger Community could play a constructive and sympathetic part in relieving them.

MORE WORK TO BE DONE ON RULES

THE Government's decision to recommend entry into the Community came after 12 months' negotiations in which all the crucial issues, apart from fisheries, have been dealt with.

The White Paper emphasised that more work remained to be done. This included detailed co-ordination of some agreements reached in principle.

There is to be further close examination with the Community of detailed rules and provisions to determine what adaptations may be necessary to meet the circumstances of the United Kingdom and of the enlarged Community. It seemed improbable that any significant problems remain to be identified.

Equal standing On participation and voting in the Communities' institutions, it had been agreed that the United Kingdom should have a position equal to that enjoyed by France, Germany and Italy.

In those cases where qualified majority with weighting of votes was provided for, votes of members would have the following weighting:

- Germany 10 France 10 Italy 10 United Kingdom 10 Belgium 5 Netherlands 5 Luxembourg 5 Denmark 3 Ireland 3 Norway 3

Where the Council decision followed a proposal by the Commission, the decisions of the Council would be effective only if at least 45 votes were cast in their favour. Where a simple majority is provided for, a majority will be six out of the 16 States.

14 Members In an enlarged Community, the European Commission, which executes the decisions of the Council, would be composed of 14 members: two each from Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom and one from each of the other four States.

In the European Parliament whose role is at present largely consultative, the number will be: Germany 10 France 10 Italy 10 United Kingdom 10 Belgium 5 Netherlands 5 Luxembourg 5 Denmark 3 Ireland 3 Norway 3

Membership of the Economic and Social Committee, also a consultative body, would be: Germany 10 France 10 Italy 10 United Kingdom 10 Belgium 5 Netherlands 5 Luxembourg 5 Denmark 3 Ireland 3 Norway 3

In the period between the signature of the Treaty of Accession and its coming into force, joint procedures would be established to ensure that decisions taken by the Community took account of the interests of the United Kingdom, thus ensuring that Britain would be able to influence Community decisions during this period.

Tariff eliminator On transitional arrangements for industry, the White Paper said that all tariffs between the United Kingdom and the Six had to be eliminated. This would be done in five equal stages, starting three months after accession.

Second, subject to certain special tariff arrangements, Britain would have to apply the Common Market External Tariff (C.E.T.) to all countries neither belonging to nor enjoying special arrangements with the enlarged Community. In general, C.E.T. was rather lower than our own tariffs.

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Yesterday in Parliament

'CLOSE WATCH' KEPT ON BOGUS BUILDING SUB-CONTRACTORS

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY STAFF

THE Government's proposals for dealing with "the lump"—labour-only sub-contracting in the building industry—were inadequate, Mr Heffer (Lab., Walton) said during the Report stage of the Finance Bill in the Commons last night.

Loopholes were being closed in respect of taxation, but the subject of National Insurance contributions and other aspects, equally as important as taxation, were not being tackled.

The Government must be aware they had not dealt comprehensively with the problem and he hoped they were going to pursue the matter further.

He hoped there would be a comprehensive Bill which would deal with the whole question of "the lump". It was time that it was entirely eliminated from the industry.

Consultations call

Mr Heffer was speaking on an amendment moved by Mr CHICHESTER CLARK (Conservative) that the Board of Inland Revenue should consult with both sides of the construction industry before implementing the proposal for charging to tax of self-employed sub-contractors in the industry.

Mr JENKIN, Financial Secretary, said there would be consultation but he did not think an obligation to do so should be included in the Bill.

"We believe these clauses will go a very long way to curing the ills which have beset particularly the building industry by the growth of bogus self-employed sub-contractors."

"We intend to watch the situation very closely and if any further steps are necessary to cure what all sides have agreed is a thoroughly undesirable practice in the building industry, this will be reconsidered."

"By attacking the tax evasion we will be hitting at a particularly sensitive point" the amendment was withdrawn.

"Dealing companies"

Some companies could be used as "a sort of moneybox," said Mr BARNETT, Opposition Treasury spokesman, moving an amendment on Clause 22 dealing with close companies.

He said that, as it stood, the clause would be providing a loophole for some taxpayers to take unfair advantage and obtain considerable tax relief by setting themselves up as dealing companies.

"We believe there are opportunities open here which are certainly not open to the ordinary run of taxpayers."

"The idea of allowing dealing companies to have their investment income treated as trading income, and therefore assessed as earned income for tax purposes, clearly is of considerable benefit to a comparatively small number of individuals who could form themselves into close dealing companies."

His amendment would wipe out the reference in the clause to "dealing in securities."

Mr HIGGINS, Minister of State, Treasury, said it would require rather more than the turning over of a few shares to

convince the Inland Revenue that a company was carrying on a trade that was dealing wholly or mainly with securities.

He was satisfied that there were adequate safeguards against avoidance of the kind suggested.

The amendment was defeated by 209 votes to 185, Government majority, 24.

Incomes from work

Mr MARQUAND (Lab., Ashfield) moved one of a series of amendments to retain the existing tax discrimination in favour of unearned income.

"We believe, as a matter of principle, that income from work ought to be treated more favourably than income from property."

"It is clear that property incomes go preponderantly to the wealthy, and if the first slice of investment income to be exempted from the surcharge is a large one—and from what Government spokesmen have said, we have every reason to fear it will be—the taxation system will become even less progressive than it is, and social divisions will be magnified."

The Government's only tangible argument for eroding the distinction between earned and investment income was that such action would encourage savings.

The Opposition believed it to be a dubious proposition that blanket encouragement to savings should be given through the taxation system.

Starting rate plea

On an Opposition amendment to reduce the starting rate of tax from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent., Mr MARQUAND said the point at which many people began to pay tax happened to coincide with a loss of benefits of one kind or another.

In the view of many expert authorities this undoubtedly had a disincentive effect. This was the point at which the shoe pinched hardest.

Mr MACMILLAN said he could go no further than to say that the Chancellor would decide on the rate of the surcharge and would in due course settle the size of the slice of investment income which was taxed at the basic rate.

He found it strange that such a plea as had been made should come from the Opposition when it was the Labour Government that eliminated the marginal rate of tax at the bottom end of the scale.

The amendment was defeated by 197 votes to 181, Government majority 16.

The debate was continued.

Commons Questions

'Ill-faith' on council house sales

By Our Parliamentary Staff  
LABOUR councils who have reversed the decisions of their Conservative predecessors to sell council houses were accused of "arrogant ill-faith," in the Commons yesterday.

Mr TEBBIT (C., Epping) said that such councils should be required to compensate adequately any prospective purchaser who had entered into negotiations. Some people had spent their life savings and cancelled holidays to make improvements to houses they believed they would be able to buy.

Such people were "astounded at the ill-faith of the arrogant partisan politics of those who denied this to them."

Mr AMERY, Minister for Housing and Construction, replied: "It is well-established practice in this country, at all levels of government, for a new administration to keep the public faith that has been committed by its predecessor."

"I am confident that authorities will remember this when considering the expenses incurred by people who had been negotiating in good faith to buy their council houses, and are now told that the council have decided to sell no more houses."

Cases in files

Mr MAHON (Lab., Bootle) said most people who served on local authorities were highly honourable men. He asked how many cases involving non-payment of compensation the Minister had in his files.

Mr AMERY: Rather more than I would like to see.

Mr FREESON, Opposition spokesman on housing, said that most local authorities who had found this situation on their hands had pursued the honourable course and were arranging to pay compensation. "It is wrong for this kind of sneer campaign to be encouraged by the Minister."

Mr AMERY said he would hope that Labour councils which had gone back on previous arrangements would at least keep to the contracts which had been made.

£60 house cut

It was estimated that halving SET would decrease building costs by between one and two per cent. Mr PETER WALKER, Secretary for the Environment, told Mr Urwin (Lab., Houghton-le-Spring) this represented about £60 on the cost of an average three-bedroom house.

The reduction in tax would affect public-sector housing prices where the existing fixed price contract included a tax fluctuation clause.

Mr URWIN commented that to some extent that information was at variance with informed opinion in the industry, where it was said there was little likelihood of the SET reduction being passed on to the consumer.

Mr WALKER: This will result in an effective reduction in house prices, and will certainly do much more to help than the previous Government's increasing SET and putting the betterment levy on load.

Today in Parliament

HOUSE OF LORDS  
3: Industrial Relations Bill, report; National Insurance Bills, 2.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS  
2.30: Social Security Bill, rmpg. stages.

House of Lords

FEARS ON MEDICINE CHARGES

By Our Parliamentary Staff  
AN Opposition onslaught on the proposed introduction of cost-related prescription charges was countered by Lord ABERDARE, Minister of State, Health and Social Security, in the Lords yesterday.

"Is it really right that all those who can afford to pay more towards the cost of their prescriptions should not do so, while there are so many other unmet demands in the National Health Service?" he asked.

Labour peers were far from satisfied. Lord BURNTWOOD contended the proposed charges could be an outrage while Baroness PHILLIPS, opening the debate, spoke of a "frightening new concept in medicine."

If charges were cost-related there was always a danger that medicines would be provided not for those who needed them but for those who could afford them, said Lady Phillips.

"We have made remarkable strides in the treatment of diseases by drugs, and it seems no less than a tragedy that anything be allowed to interfere with a doctor prescribing a new and possibly expensive treatment."

A motion moved by Lady Phillips was also critical of "the increasing dependence of the Government on means-tested benefits as the basis of social services."

Greater justice

But Lord ABERDARE said the Government was driven to the conclusion that greater social justice would result from concentrating limited resources where they were most required, and this most necessitate some tested means to determine where the greatest need lay.

On the problems of "take-up," he said that the Government campaign had been launched across the whole field of social services to seek out those who, through lack of knowledge, reluctance or other reasons, were not claiming benefits or exemptions to which they were entitled.

The alternative to cost-related prescription charges was an escalating burden of taxation, which the Government had decided was wrong.

It felt that those who could afford to do so without hardship should pay a charge more closely related to the cost of their prescription and thereby enable scarce resources to be devoted to other aspects of the Health Service.

Latest drugs

Lord BURNTWOOD said there would be public disquiet that a rich man could get expensive and effective medication because he could afford to pay for newly-developed drugs, whereas someone like a postman, who did not get to come under an exemption provision, would have to do with second best.

Lord PLATT, former President of the Royal College of Physicians, said we were building up a new poor, a new underprivileged class.

"I hope we shall not have higher prescription charges which will deter people from going to doctors in favour of cheap domestic remedies from chemist's shops."

Lord ILFORD (C.), chairman of the defunct National Assistance Board, thought nobody liked means tests. But the administration of the social services on the scale at which they were today was out possible without them.

The motion was withdrawn.

Six decision in Autumn, says Heath

By Our Parliamentary Staff

MR HEATH made it clear in the Commons yesterday that Conservatives there would be no free vote when the House came to the moment of decision on entry to the Common Market.

"What I have done this afternoon is to announce a very clear decision of the Government on this great matter and the Government, therefore, is fully entitled to ask its supporters to support this decision which it has taken. This is a constitutional position the House as a whole respects."

The Prime Minister was replying to a question from Mr THORPE, leader of the Liberal party. Mr Thorpe had said that since this was one of the great decisions Parliament would have to take for a very long time, it would be not rule out the possibility of a free vote in the Autumn when this matter was discussed?

He also invited Mr Heath to say that at the negotiations to safeguard essential British interests the Government's approach differed in no material particular from that of their predecessors.

To jeers from Labour MPs Mr Thorpe went on: "For those who have consistently supported Europe, Mr Heath will enjoy, to quote the words of May 1967, of the former Prime Minister, 'the support of those who he carries on with all the vigour at our command to ensure our entry into Europe.'"

Short version ready

The Commons listened in silence to a short statement from Mr Heath about the publication of the White Paper and the way it had been made available to MPs. The Government had decided also to publish a short version next Monday.

The only emotion expressed was in a few "hear hears" from the back of the lowest division of the Chamber when he read the first of the White Paper conclusions:

"The Government is convinced that our country will be more secure, our ability to maintain peace and progress development in the world greater, our economy stronger, and our industries and peoples more prosperous, if we join the European Communities than if we remain outside them."

He said that the Government was satisfied that the arrangements for our entry, agreed in the negotiations "will enable us to adjust satisfactorily to our new position as a member of the Communities and thus to reap the full benefits of membership."

The Government will therefore seek the approval of Parliament in the Autumn for a decision of principle to take up full membership of the Communities on the basis of the arrangements which have been negotiated with them."

Debate plans

Mr WILSON asked for an announcement on the arrangements for the Commons debate to be made today. On his understanding, these were generous and would be acceptable both for the debate this month and the more definitive debate in October.

The White Paper was long and would need study. The House and country could have a great debate based on substance, a debate which could not really get off the ground until the terms of entry were known.

"We shall be able to argue on the basis of facts which are not and could not be made known until today."

Mr HEATH said he very much agreed it was right that the great debate should begin.

Favourable arrangements

Mr SANDYS (C., Streatham) said that clearly the arrangements negotiated were as favourable as any that this Government or its predecessors could possibly have hoped for.

Mr HEATH said that most commentators in this country, in Europe, North America and the Commonwealth were agreed that the arrangements negotiated were much more favourable than expected by those who had observed the scene.

Effects of joining

About half the people interviewed (48 per cent.) would think of at least one advantage for Britain in joining, but one in three (36 per cent.) thought there would be no advantages.

The most common advantage was thought to be the view of 20 per cent.—followed by the idea that wages would increase (8 per cent.) and that some prices might drop (6 per cent.) because of lower tariffs.

Another six per cent. thought it a good idea to have closer political links with the Six.

On the possible disadvantages of British membership, people were much more vocal, with 86 per cent. able to name at least one, but many mentioned two or more.

As many as 68 per cent. expected prices to rise followed by European membership, but 22 per cent. thought the effects on the Community would be 10 per cent. and about the entry of foreign labour into Britain.

The other main disadvantages were thought to be that our national identity would be threatened—the view of 9 per cent.—and the pollution that some industries, particularly agriculture and fishing, would suffer.

Only 3 per cent. thought there would be no disadvantages and the other 9 per cent. had no opinion.

Turning Tories out

As might be expected, Labour supporters are keenest on an election—42 per cent.—rather than a referendum—72 per cent.—seeing it as an opportunity to turn the Conservatives out of office. Conservatives, on the other hand, are more in favour of a referendum—59 per cent. to 14 per cent. for an election.

Finally, when Gallup asked people which party they thought could best handle the problems of entry, if Britain joined, Conservatives emerged with a lead of 5 per cent. over Labour—55 to 50 per cent. A further 3 per cent. said Liberal or other party.

But 32 per cent. preferred not to select any party, many of them not being sure that the problems of entry would never arise.

Gallup Poll

25 pc WANT BRITAIN IN MARKET

PUBLIC opinion was still firmly opposed to British entry into the Common Market, though most people were convinced we would join, according to the latest Gallup Poll carried out by The Daily Telegraph last weekend.

Main findings of the poll, which was completed before publication of the White Paper, were that 82 per cent. thought Britain would join, but 57 per cent. said they, themselves, were against entry. Only 25 per cent. favoured British membership.

One in three of those interviewed felt unable to say whether the agreed terms were the best that could be achieved. Many said they would prefer to wait the White Paper before deciding. But of those prepared to judge the terms two-thirds were critical.

Between July 1 and 4 Gallup interviewed a nationally-representative cross-section of 1,158 adults and asked them: On the facts as you know them are you for or against Britain joining the Common Market?

Replies in percentages of the total sample and of supporters of the three main parties separately were:

Table with 4 columns: For, Against, Don't Know, Total. Rows: Con, Lab, Lib.

Support for British membership was strongest in the top income groups—people with non-manual backgrounds—where opinion was fairly evenly divided—45 per cent. against and 37 per cent. for.

Stronger opposition

In the lower income groups opposition was much stronger—60 per cent. of people from skilled manual households and 69 per cent. in the lowest occupational class, low-paid workers, unemployed and pensioners.

Opposition to British entry was strong in all age groups, ranging from 54 per cent. among people 18 to 34 to 62 per cent. among people aged 65 and over. There were more likely to be against than men—62 per cent. compared with 52 per cent.

The great majority were resigned to the inevitability of British entry, despite public opposition.

Replies to the question, 'Leaving on one side whether you would care for or against British entry do you think we will, in fact, join the Common Market?' were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Will Join, Will not, Don't Know, Total. Rows: Con, Lab, Lib.

The view that Britain will go in was equally strongly held in all age and class groups and equally by men and women.

White Paper effect

It is possible that publication of the White Paper might effect public attitudes as many people (54 per cent.) would not attempt to judge the agreed terms last weekend.

Replies to the question, 'Do you think that the agreement reached is or is not the best that could be achieved for Britain?' were:

Table with 4 columns: Is best, Is not, Don't know, Total. Rows: Con, Lab, Lib.

Again, people in the top income class groups were fairly evenly divided—51 per cent. thought the terms were the best that could be achieved, compared with 36 per cent. who did not think they were. The lower income groups were much more likely to think the agreement not good enough.

By Our Common Market Correspondent

MR GEORGE THOMSON, former Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who would have been Britain's chief negotiator in the Common Market, strongly reaffirmed yesterday his support for entry on the terms agreed with the Six.

If Britain did not go in, he said, "we would inevitably condemn ourselves to a second-class existence compared with our European neighbours."

He regarded the decision on the entry terms as "the greatest conscious decision the British people have ever taken." Previous decisions of comparable importance, he said, had been forced on them.

Mr Thomson, who was addressing a conference sponsored by London Chambers of Commerce, and the Federal Trust for Education and Research, said that by going into the Market, Britain would have a new opportunity, and there was no other way of getting that opportunity.

"The basic fact is that, over the last ten years, people of the Community countries have been getting better off at a faster rate than us," he said.

Powerless sovereignty

Replying to those who feared loss of national sovereignty, Mr Thomson said: "We shall in the real sense of the term be enhancing our sovereignty."

A situation could arise where a country could wield absolute sovereignty yet be absolutely powerless. The fate of Roffe was, for instance, decided to a great extent by the American Congress.

Britain was second in Europe in terms of gross national product per head in 1957 but had sunk to second from the bottom.

The real issue facing Britain was not so much a question of the price of butter but of the price of their children's future. They did not want their children to be in the same position as that generation had been in give them the chances which our neighbours' children would be enjoying.

Butter and cheese up 50 per cent. in five years

By A. J. TRAVERS

THE price of butter and cheese is expected to have risen by about 50 per cent. by the end of the five-year transitional period after entry, compared with an average rise in food prices of 15 per cent.

The White Paper said some commodities, such as butter, cheese and beef, were likely to rise by "significantly more than the average."

Beef prices, I understand, are expected to go up somewhat less than butter and cheese, and lamb much less.

The Government is anxious to make it clear that retail prices are not harmonised in the Community and to dispel the "ridiculous notion" that the British housewife would be required to pay the same price for cheese as her Paris counterpart.

The retailing, processing and distribution systems in each of the present Six are different, and the only element affecting prices which the Community countries would have in common at the end of the transitional period would be the element of increase caused by higher Community prices for raw materials on the farm or at the port.

Comparisons "absurd" That is why, it is suggested, any comparisons with the levels of retail food prices are "absurd" and it is impossible to compare the price of beef in France and Britain.

The Government acknowledges that retail prices will rise. There would be a marking-up of prices, and additional costs of servicing and labour.

Under the terms of entry negotiated, there is no guarantee that Britain's marketing boards will be allowed to continue. The Community negotiators described them as "non-Government bodies." This was not questioned, and the assumption in London is that the boards can continue to perform their essential functions in an enlarged Community. But to understand their continued existence could be challenged.

On coastal fisheries, the Government's determination to secure "arrangements which will be fair throughout the Community" is based on a resolve not to agree to less than a six-mile limit.

The official view is that in proposing a six-mile limit, compared with the 12 miles of the current fishing sought by Norway, Britain went as far as she could in fairness to her own fishermen.

The interim solution to the fisheries problem, suggested by the Irish delegation, is preservation of the status quo. This will continue until a common fisheries policy is agreed by the enlarged Community.

Until then, Britain's position is safeguarded by maintenance of a six-mile limit in regard to London as the absolute minimum, and it is expected that in the further negotiations to come, Britain will make known her desire for a greater limit and would accept the six miles only if the United States was willing to negotiate towards a settlement.

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PEER ATTACKS STEEL BOARD'S NEW MEN

By Our Parliamentary Staff

An attack on the three recently appointed part-time members of the British Steel Corporation board was delivered by Lord BALOGH (Lab.) in the Lords yesterday.

He suggested, to protests, that the present "political persecution" which had broken out in the board was one of the first consequences of their appointment.

Sir David Barran, Shell Transport and Trading chairman, Mr Ralph Balmain, Treasurer and Newell chairman, and Sir Matthew Stevenson, deputy chairman of Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and a former senior civil servant, were appointed part-time directors last month.

Lord Balogh, economic adviser to the Labour Government, said Sir Matthew was responsible as Permanent Secretary (at the former Ministry of Power) for the Continental Shelf Act and for the negotiations with the BP company, both of which cost the country thousands of millions of pounds by not taking care of the country's interests.

The two others, he alleged, had made blatantly partisan statements against nationalised industries.

Lord DRUMBALRYN, Minister without Portfolio, described Sir Matthew as a man of great integrity. He was satisfied that the advice Sir Matthew gave to the Government as Permanent Secretary was entirely appropriate.

The two other part-time members were men of great capacity and had the appropriate experience. The Secretary of State was satisfied that in the light of their experience they would make a valuable contribution to the Steel Board.

Lord Drumblayn said the Secretary of State appointed all members of the board. Responsibility for the appointment and termination of appointments of all officials was entirely a matter for the Corporation.

Advertisement for Parker Fibre Tip pens, featuring a large image of a pen and text describing the product and providing contact information for Peter Stonehouse.

© Parker

SITUATIONS VACANT

Continued from Page 7, Col. 10
MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE
OFFICE MANAGER. Expanding...

PLANT MANAGER
National Semiconductor, one of the world's leading...

PRODUCTION MANAGER
MARINE CLOTHING
In this fast expanding company...

REWARDING OWNERSHIP
Opportunity with Office Overhead
One of the world's largest temporary help services...

SAUDI ARABIA
PORT OF DAMMAM
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
RESIDENT SITE STAFF

EXPERIENCED HEATING ENGINEER
The various applicant requirements...

OPPORTUNITY
A company with tried and tested marketing concept...

ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE
For a company in the N.E. London area...

PART-TIME DESIGNER
A full-time position with a part-time salary...

DIRIGIBLES & PARTNER
Business with growing potential...

AGRICULTURE
FIELD SALES MANAGER
SALES MANAGER
DESIGN MANAGER

SALES PROMOTION OFFICER
Experienced London-based Sales Promotion Officer...

CHAMBERLAIN & PARTNERS
CONSULTING CIVIL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Responsible for all positions in the following areas...

CIVIL ENGINEER - MARINE WORKS
Required by Heston Palmer & Heston for the design...

YOUNG GRADUATE?
START A REWARDING CAREER IN ADMINISTRATION
Barrington, one of the best of the best...

ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
A BACKLOG
of vacancies has to be filled and all grades of MECHANICAL...

CIVIL STRUCTURAL ELECTRICIAN
All grades of MECHANICAL, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC...

AREA SALES ENGINEERS
Industrial Agencies Company Ltd. The country's foremost...

ASSISTANT PROJECT ENGINEER
Duckhams Oils a member of the B.P. Group...

BLASTING & COATING
High Performance Coatings and Coatings are required...

CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
Required for site and office duties by a large design...

WORKS MANAGER
Animal Feeds
Animal Feed Supplement Manufacturers, one of the world's leading...

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Animal Feed Supplement Manufacturers, one of the world's leading...

WORKS MANAGER
Animal Feeds
Animal Feed Supplement Manufacturers, one of the world's leading...

BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS

UNIQUE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A FULL OR PART-TIME BUSINESS
Check these six points against any opportunity available...

REWARDING OWNERSHIP
Opportunity with Office Overhead
One of the world's largest temporary help services...

EXPERIENCED HEATING ENGINEER
The various applicant requirements...

OPPORTUNITY
A company with tried and tested marketing concept...

ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE
For a company in the N.E. London area...

DIRIGIBLES & PARTNER
Business with growing potential...

AGRICULTURE
FIELD SALES MANAGER
SALES MANAGER
DESIGN MANAGER

SALES PROMOTION OFFICER
Experienced London-based Sales Promotion Officer...

BLASTING & COATING
High Performance Coatings and Coatings are required...

CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
Required for site and office duties by a large design...

WORKS MANAGER
Animal Feeds
Animal Feed Supplement Manufacturers, one of the world's leading...

WORKS MANAGER
Animal Feeds
Animal Feed Supplement Manufacturers, one of the world's leading...

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON AND SUBURBS
SALING COMMON
Semi-detached house with 3 bedrooms...

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
BRACKET STOKES & CO.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS VIC ZAG
Large detached house with 5 bedrooms...

SCOTLAND
AYRSHIRE
CLASHLUCHE COTTAGES
2 miles from Barr Head...

IRELAND
DUBLIN ON NORTH SIDE
3 miles from city centre...

CHANNEL ISLANDS
GUERNSEY HOMES
For sale from £10,000...

BUILDING SITES & LAND
LAWDOWNERS
5-15 acres of industrial/commercial land...

FARMS, SMALL HOLDINGS
IRELAND
A DREAM FARM
200 acres, 10000 sq ft...

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
FARMS ON LEASBACK
From £10,000 to £50,000...

FLATS AND MAISONNETTES
SHOW FLAT OPEN
ROSMORE COURT
Close Regent's Park...

SHOPS & OFFICES
SHEPHERD MARKET
CORNER SHOP
18' x 11' 6"

HOUSES TO LET
ATTRACTIVE & MOD. B/D HOUSE
Close all amenities...

AGENCIES
WELSH GARDEN CITY
WELSH GARDEN CITY
Manufacturing over 3000 ft...

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SALES

July 15 Sale to be held at County Hall, Botolph Claydon...

July 29 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

August 5 Sale to be held at The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane...

August 12 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

August 19 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

August 26 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

August 31 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

September 7 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

September 14 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

September 21 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

September 28 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

October 5 Sale to be held at Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.
Regional Depot, S.A.O.C.

# OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS

## AK HOSPITAL SERVICES

AUSTIN KNIGHT LIMITED  
LONDON: 01-477 0251  
MANCHESTER: 061-424 2255  
GLASGOW: 041-204 2111

### ADMINISTRATION

**HEAD OF GROUP AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES**  
SOUTHAMPTON ADMINISTRATIVE GRADE—SALARY RISING TO £2,217  
GUILDFORD & GODALMING H.M.C. CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS  
Vacancies arise from promotion of present holder. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for positions in the above areas. Successful candidates will be required to undertake a period of training in the above areas. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, AK Hospital Services, 111, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

### PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL

**PRINCIPAL GRADE HOSPITAL**  
NORWICH, LOWESTOFT AND ST. YARMOUTH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT  
The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Full details from and applications to the Director, 201, Rowland Street, Norwich, NR2 4JZ, with name and address of two referees by 10th August, 1971.  
**BIOCHEMIST (POST PROBATIONARY)**  
St. Thomas' Hospital, London, S.E.1.  
Required for clinical laboratory work. Full details from and applications to the Director, 201, Rowland Street, Norwich, NR2 4JZ, with name and address of two referees by 10th August, 1971.  
**BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPIST**  
TORQUAY DISTRICT H.M.C. TORQUAY  
Required for acute general hospital. Position from £1,100 to £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Torquay District Hospital, Torquay, Devon, TQ1 2AA.

### PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL

**ASSISTANT HEAD OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST**  
ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, BRISTOL  
Required for the St. Mark's Hospital, Bristol, which is a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness. The Occupational Therapy Unit is a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness. The Occupational Therapy Unit is a day hospital for the treatment of mental illness. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, St. Mark's Hospital, 111, Strand, London, W.C.2R.

### CATERING

**HEAD COOK**  
TORQUAY HOSPITAL, TORQUAY, S. DEVON  
Required for the Torquay Hospital, Torquay, Devon. Full details from and applications to the Director, 201, Rowland Street, Norwich, NR2 4JZ, with name and address of two referees by 10th August, 1971.

### UNIVERSITIES (Continued)

**UNIVERSITY OF SURREY**  
ESTATES AND PLANNING  
ASSISTANT  
An assistant is required to be responsible for preparing estimates for purchase and sale of land and buildings. The duties include preparing estimates, conducting research, and preparing reports for the Estates and Planning Committee. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 2AA.

### UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, ETC.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON**  
TECHNICAL MANAGER  
Applications are invited for the new position of Technical Manager. The holder will be responsible for the technical aspects of the University's engineering and technology departments. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Southampton, Southampton, Hampshire, SO9 5NH.

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**  
ASSISTANT CURATORS  
Pit Rivers Museum  
Applications are invited for two posts of Assistant Curators. The holder will be responsible for the care and maintenance of the Pit Rivers Museum. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX1 2JD.

**UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL**  
DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS  
Applications are invited for research studentships in the Department of Research. The holder will be responsible for the research work in the Department. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside, L69 3GB.

**UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM**  
RESIDENT ASSISTANT BURSAR (Woman)  
Applications are invited for the position of Resident Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's residential life. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Durham, Durham, Durham, DH1 1TA.

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, West Midlands, B15 2TT.

**UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Bristol, Bristol, Avon, BS1 3PL.

**UNIVERSITY OF GLoucester**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Gloucester, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL1 2PL.

**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Leeds, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS2 9JT.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of London, London, WC1E 7HU.

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Manchester, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M13 9PL.

**UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG7 2RD.

**UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S10 2TN.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Southampton, Southampton, Hampshire, SO9 5NH.

**UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Sussex, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9QJ.

**UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Warwick, Coventry, West Midlands, CV4 7AL.

**UNIVERSITY OF WESTMIDLANDS**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of West Midlands, Birmingham, West Midlands, B15 2TT.

**UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, WY 82001.

**UNIVERSITY OF YORK**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of York, York, North Yorkshire, YO1 5DD.

**UNIVERSITY OF YORKSHIRE**  
ASSISTANT BURSAR  
Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Bursar. The holder will be responsible for the financial aspects of the University's operations. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, University of Yorkshire, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS2 9JT.

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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### CITY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY SUPERINTENDENT and MATRON

**WIMBRICK HEY OBSERVATION and ASSESSMENT CENTRE**  
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the position of Superintendent and Matron. The holder will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Centre. For further details and application forms, contact the Personnel Officer, Wallasey Municipal Council, Wallasey, Merseyside, L64 4TJ.

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## SITUATIONS VACANT

Continued from Page 11, Col. 4

### ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

**OIL RIG**  
For project and design engineers, draughtsmen, etc. Applications to: Personnel Officer, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

### PROJECT SALES ENGINEER

For project and design engineers, draughtsmen, etc. Applications to: Personnel Officer, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818,

# Enigmatic style of 'Lovers of Viorne'

By ERIC SHORTER

IN THE FACE of it, only one question crops up in "The Lovers of Viorne," at the Royal Court Theatre. Why did the ageing heroine in a spotlight bump off the deaf-mute cousin who had lived so peaceably with her and her husband for so many years?

## £62,000 for landscape by Pissarro

By Our Art Sales Correspondent

**LANDSCAPE** by Camille Pissarro, *Matin de Printemps, ragny*, fetched £62,000 Sotheby's yesterday, the highest price in a sale of impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture which realised £1,012,600.

The painting, signed and dated 1900, the date was bought by the Jana Gallery, of London. Second highest price of the sale was £61,500 paid by Gibson for a painting by Georges Braque, *Landscape*, which was bought by a private buyer for £50,000.

Modigliani's *Le Corsage*, painted in 1917, was sold for £25,000 and a *Madame de Paris* by Fujii, the Japanese artist, for £22,000.

**£30,000 for Sisley**  
The *Route de Vieux a Moret* by Alfred Sisley, sold to a private buyer for £30,000, and a *Magritte*, *Le Pêcheur*, by Marc Sauter, for £15,000.

Another Giacometti bronze, *emme qui Marche*, was with a £52,000.

**Chinese ceramics**  
A sale of Chinese ceramics and bronzes at Sotheby's on Tuesday totalled £206,840.

**3,000 PENDANT necklace at £14,000**

At Christie's yesterday a sale of jewellery totalled £98,428. An emerald and diamond brooch was sold to S. J. Phillips for £23,000, and an emerald and diamond necklace went to a private buyer for £14,000.

A diamond and yellow sapphires went to Seymour for £10,000, and a diamond brooch Cartier was sold to Abrams for £7,000.

**00 gns paper weight**  
A sale of French paper weights totalled £10,154. A rare Mount Washington floral plaque, which was sold to Selman for 700 gns, and a fine baccarat butterfly glass went to Spink for 480 gns.

## EXHIBITION OF YOUNG SCULPTORS

By TERENCE MULLALLY  
ONE of the largest exhibitions ever held at the Tate Gallery, takes up more than twice the usual space devoted to temporary exhibitions.

It presents the work of British sculptors who, with one exception, are in their early or middle years, and it is the result of a concerted effort to collect young sculpture.

There are sixty works, all dated during the last ten years, and they are by 41 artists. He presented them to the Tate, from now until Aug. 22, they will be on view together.

At the same time an elaborate catalogue, illustrating every work, has been prepared. This exhibition provides a comprehensive view of a particular kind of sculpture produced in Britain in recent years. Those with conventional ideas about what constitutes sculpture will be in for a shock.

The sculptors whose work is included in this gift have helped pioneer the use for abstract forms of new materials, like steel, fibreglass, and plastics. At the same time, some of them have introduced colour into their work.

These men, who have in varying degrees been influenced by the first attracted attention to sculpture when their work was exhibited in the "New Generation" exhibition at the Whitechapel Gallery.

It is possible to assess their work as they have developed. Ten works are by David Boyle, 11 by Michael Bolus, 11 by Phillip King, 11 by Tim Rice, 11 by William Tucker, 11 by William Turnbull and four by Isaac Witkin.

## MAKES MINERAL ESTS APPROVED

The Tinto Finance and Exploration subsidiary of the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, is to be allowed to carry out drilling for mineral deposits on land owned by Manchester Corporation in the Lake District.

The decision to delay a decision after objections on ambiguity in the Council met earlier. Rio Tinto believes that zinc and cobalt may exist in the Thimere and Haweswater.



Anna Calder-Marshall as the young Cleopatra and Sir John Gielgud as Julius Caesar in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," which opened at the Chichester Festival Theatre last night.

## Cheltenham Festival

### MODERN BRITON MAKES DISTINCTIVE MARK

By ROBERT HENDERSON

ALTHOUGH there is no longer any direct reference to modern British music in the Cheltenham Festival's official title, it still makes a distinctive contribution to its daily programmes.

Between two Mozart concertos and a Haydn symphony in the Town Hall concert given by Neville Marriner and the Academy of St Martin in the Fields, there was the first performance of "Concerto Martin Pescatore" specially commissioned from Martin Dalby.

The third of a trilogy of works related in mood and texture, it has been aptly described by the composer as being virtuosic yet subdued.

Much of its single highly concentrated movement is made up of extremely rapid figurations calling for the utmost agility from the small string ensemble.

One didn't anxiously demand an explanation of Mme Renaud as one does of Miss Ashcroft. The author kept the upper hand. But as long as you are ready for nothing to happen on a bare stage with only questions and vague answers, the evening remains curiously absorbing.

Reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

In another context, its delicate nuances might well have made a more striking effect, for it was hardly the fault of this very precisely imagined work that it was rather overshadowed—caught on the wing, the title refers to the Kingfisher—between two Mozart piano concertos with Alfred Brendel at his most acute and perceptive.

The G major Concerto, K.455, in particular, was given with almost faultless performance, beautifully shaped and proportioned, immediately responsive to every detail of the music yet sustaining its more general contours with an impressive authority.

Reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

## Concert BRUCH AS IT SHOULD BE

By MARTIN COOPER

Nobody knew better than Max Bruch how to write with maximum effect for solo violin and orchestra, and the "Scottish Fantasia" proved a perfect vehicle for the art of the 23-year-old Korean violinist Kyung Wha Chung, who played at the London Symphony Orchestra's Festival Hall concert.

Everything in her performance had style, vitality and elegance. She has a naturally eloquent temperament which showed itself in the incisiveness of her attack and the impulsive freshness of her phrasing, but she is also capable of extreme delicacy.

Bruch's music may be simple-minded by today's standards, but played with such skill and conviction it took on a new life.

Reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

## N. ZEALAND POST FOR CONDUCTOR

By Our Arts Reporter

Brian Priestman, the Birmingham-born conductor, has been appointed chief conductor of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra for three years.

Last year, Mr Priestman, 44, became Musical Director of the Denver Symphony Orchestra, Colorado. At the end of the year he will appear with the RBC Symphony Orchestra and in concert for the RBC in Cardiff, Manchester and Glasgow.

## THEATRE CHOICE

By Our Theatre Correspondent

Mr Toby Rowland, a director of Stoll Theatres and Moss Empires, has been re-elected president of the Society of West End Theatre Managers. An American by birth, he has been involved in the British theatre since 1950 and became a British subject in 1961.

## Theatre

### F. Page, Esq., the bouncer, returns

By KEITH NURSE

FREDDIE PAGE, that clumsy bouncer of a fellow in Terence Rattigan's play "The Deep Blue Sea," was probably the last of the old-style, pre-Orson, stage romantics.

But if the vituperative Jimmy Porter now seems an almost period character, what possible chance of theatrical survival has Test Pilot Page, with his awkward R.A.F. slang and his post-war emotional problems?

Here is an admittedly remote and difficult drunkard ass, but Michael Craig does manage to bring him helpfully nearer to us in the revival of the play at the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford.

The play, it is worth noting, is now almost 20 years old and this production takes the form of a 60th birthday tribute to the author.

In this revival, Mr Craig plays Freddie with a realistic matter-of-fact manner—inebriated burps and all. But this interpretation, acceptable though it is, is really contrary to the original spirit of the character, one whose explosive, after all, rarely descends below the respectable level of "ruddy" and "damo it."

This Page is by no means a man whose spiritual life more or less stopped at 1940, a grounded airman wedded hopelessly to his R.A.F. past.

A beautifully constructed play, but oh! how some of the lines fall on today's ears with such an out-of-date clang. It has an inescapably faded air, a quality, if it can be called that, as diminished and jaded as the yellowing wallpaper on the set that forms the background for Stephen Barry's production.

This feeling is made all the more acute because of the rigidity that the play seems to encourage among some of the cast. Too often resounding remarks disappear suddenly into deadness.

Reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

## NEWS BACKGROUND

### 'Bloodletting' in Portugal

DRAMATICALLY, Dr Marcello Caetano, the Portuguese Prime Minister, has described the present rate of emigration, both legal and clandestine, from Portugal as "bloodletting." A respected Lisbon daily newspaper that reflects business opinion, *A Capital*, has called it "a progressive and pernicious anaemia."

For, with well over a million Portuguese already out of the country, and the departure rate running at around 170,000 a year—about 70,000 legally and the rest illegally—the draining of manpower is confronting Dr Caetano with perhaps his most difficult single problem.

So critical has the challenge of emigration become in the past few months that for the first time since the 15th century, considerable numbers of Portuguese Africans are being encouraged to settle in Lisbon. Coming especially from Cape Verde, the impoverished Portuguese islands off the coast of West Africa, thousands of African workers have begun arriving in Lisbon to take over jobs left by the Portuguese emigrants going to higher paid jobs and better conditions in northern Europe.

For Dr Caetano the full impact of the effects of emigration are being disclosed almost daily as provisional results in the country's first census in ten years are published. In these figures is the statistical confirmation of the sight, especially in northern Portugal, of entire villages left with only old men, women and children. Here is the reason why large areas of the country are now barren and unpopulated.

For from all over the country come initial estimates of a decrease in population over the past decade. Preliminary results in nine of Portugal's 22 administrative districts show a decline in population of around 13 per cent, overall, with increases only in some dormitory areas around Lisbon. In country areas disclosure of the full effects of the change in population have come with shocking figures such as those for the district of Bragança, in the north, which now has 23 per cent fewer people than it did ten years ago. In that district the one town of Miranda do Douro, on the Spanish frontier,

As white workers quit their homeland for the lush economic pastures of Northern Europe, Portuguese Africans are being encouraged to settle in Lisbon, writes BRUCE LOUDON

is reported to have shown a decrease in population of 73 per cent.

The last official census in 1960 showed a population of 8,851,289 for mainland Portugal and the adjacent Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores. There is now little optimism that in the latest census the country will pass the much-sought-after 10-million mark. Rather there is pessimism that, alone in Western Europe, Portugal may reflect a shrinking population.

*A Capital* has told of the serious shortage of manpower in the vital agricultural and industrial sectors—a shortage that affects Portugal's main selling point for foreign investors as a haven with an abundant supply of cheap labour.

## Labour gangs

Bringing in labourers from Africa, will only partly offset this, although in some areas of unskilled employment black faces already predominate: Cape Verdeans now outnumber Europeans among labour gangs working on the railway line between Lisbon and the coastal resort of Estoril, for example, and among labourers working on the giant Tagus River Estuary Lisnave ship-repair yard.

Local papers have estimated that as many as 15,000 Portuguese Africans have recently flooded into Lisbon, with some 10,000 from Cape Verde and the rest from Portuguese Guinea, Angola and Mozambique. *O Seculo Ilustrado* has reported that the city is experiencing "a dark-skinned invasion"; indeed, for the first time the Portuguese capital has begun to look its part as the centre of a multi-racial empire.

Employers report that the Africans are good workers, and deny there is any wage discrimination against them. However, those labourers coming from the Cape Verde islands, currently in the grips of a devastating drought, generally stay in Lisbon only a few months before

joining the fight to higher-paid jobs in northern Europe.

The expectation is that the flow of manpower from Africa to European Portugal will be accentuated in the immediate future as the "bloodletting" of workers from Portugal continues.

There has been talk of restricting still further the flow of emigrants out of the country. Beyond the fact that this would, in practical terms, be almost impossible, restrictions would be harmful because the Portuguese living abroad are now the country's biggest foreign exchange earner. Remittances from these emigrants to their families at home are the major source of invisible earnings for Portugal, surpassing even tourism. Put crudely, the export of people is a major money-spinner. Any large-scale clampdown would have a harmful effect on the balance of payments.

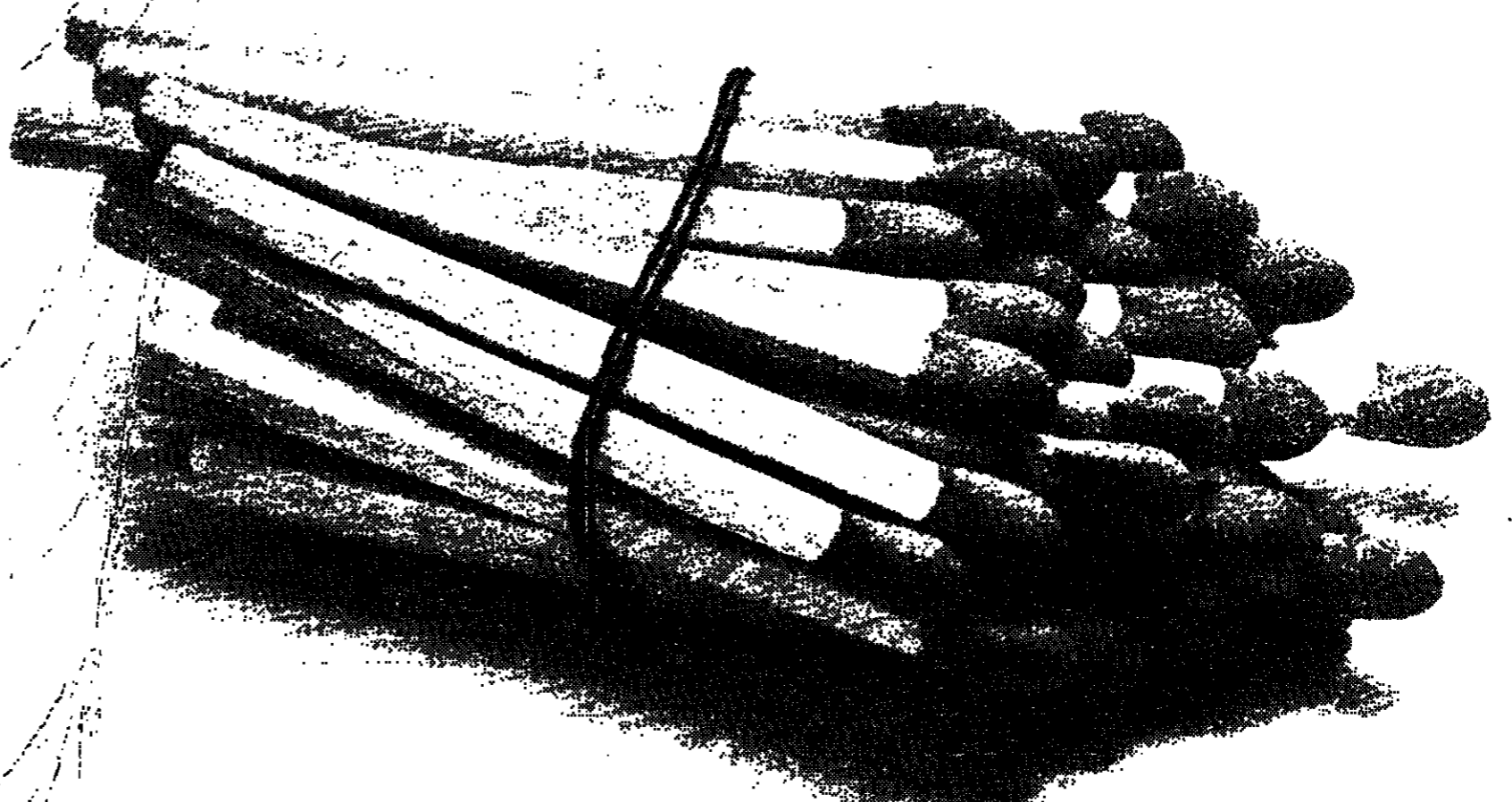
So it appears as though Dr Caetano has no alternative but to look more and more to his African colonies as a source for supplementary labour. The concept of trying to attract Portuguese settlers from Europe to settle in Africa may also have to be reviewed, with a commensurate effect on efforts to ensure that the African colonies stay in Portuguese hands.

And the aim of getting Portuguese soldiers sent to fight in the African guerrilla wars to stay on and settle in the overseas territories will also become more difficult. Rather, say economists, there will be renewed realisation of just what a drain the 150,000-strong army is on the current Portuguese manpower situation.

Faced with this dilemma a global employment policy is being worked out by the Government to cover the entire "national space"—that is, Portugal and its overseas territories.

On the success of such a policy must rest much of Dr Caetano's hope for the future. For unless he can somehow regulate his shrinking population, the effect both on the country's economic development and the African war effort could prove disastrous.

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Things have altered—but nothing has really changed.





Start with a summer soup,  
creamy and cool, if you're . . .

# PUTTING A HOT DAY'S MENU ON ICE

THE rain which has ruined so-called "flaming June" makes one thing certain: when the sun is shining again, the last thing women want to do is to spend hot days in the kitchen. So — providing you have a liquidiser or emulsifier — we can offer a whole raft of refreshing cold soups which can be made without ever reaching for a pan.

A particular favourite is no-cooking Iced Cucumber Soup for which you need 1 carton of plain yoghurt; 1 carton of soured cream; 1 batch of Escoffier's Cucumber Salad; 2 heaped tablespoons of chopped, fresh chives; 3/4 pint milk, and salt and pepper to season. Place the salad, yoghurt, cream and chives in the liquidiser and switch on at No. 3; maintain for 15 seconds, then raise to full speed and maintain for another 15 seconds.

Stir in the milk, taste and correct the seasoning with salt and pepper. Pour into a jug and refrigerate until the moment of service. Then toss an ice cube into each soup bowl and fill them up with the soup.

Then there is Iced Tomato Soup (see Recipes), which is a bit of a cheat since we use tinned consommé. You could, alternatively, use a couple of pints of good bone stock reduced down to 1 pint.

Cheating again with a tin of consommé (instead of stock) you can make an invigorating Iced Beetroot Soup for serving with soured cream. Peel and rough cut 3/4 lb of cooked beetroot and place in a liquidiser or emulsifier with 4 fl oz red cooking wine, 1 tin of beef consommé, 5 fl oz water, 1 tablespoon of mild fresh parsley heads, 1 tablespoon of raw onion juice and the strained juice of half an orange. Emulsify these exactly as explained for Iced Tomato Soup (see Recipes), then correct seasoning with salt, pepper and celery salt. Chill in refrigerator, pour over an ice cube in each soup bowl and drop a spoonful from a carton of soured cream into the centre of each serving.

With two smoked trout you can also make a very good Smoked Trout Pâté which will provide more than four people really need. Just skin and bone the trout and pound the flesh down in a mortar with a pestle, with 1 tablespoon of strained lemon juice, 2 sieved hard-boiled eggs, a generous seasoning of milled black peppercorns and 1 very finely-chopped anchovy fillet. Pound until paste is smooth and rather heavy and then beat in with a fork 1 to 2 tablespoons of stiffly-whipped cream.

## By BON VIVEUR

Fill into a little round terrine and chill in refrigerator, or, ideally, fill into little individual soufflé moulds or ramekins and sprinkle the tops with very finely-scissorsed chives.

Serve with very thinly sliced, new brown bread, buttering the slices before you cut them and then trimming off the crusts and rolling each one over a narrow finger of cucumber. For these you must take the skin off the cucumber and then cut the fingers to lengths which match your bread slices. When you have decided upon the number you are going to use, assemble the fingers in a

small bowl, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and then roll them up like little sausages in the buttered bread.

A cup of our Iced Tomato Soup and this Trout Pâté with cucumber rolls only needs a good salad and some fresh fruit to complete a light and invigorating hot-weather luncheon menu. We suggest an Avocado and Orange Salad for which you will need 4 small, thin-skinned oranges and 1 avocado to make a salad for four people.

Peel the oranges with a very sharp, small knife, cutting skin and pith away

together. Then cut out the skinless segments with the same little razor-sharp knife, tumble them into a bowl. Skin and halve the avocado with a silver knife, remove the stone, slice the flesh thinly, then halve the slices. Strain the surplus juice from the oranges and set aside for the dressing.

Mix the avocado and orange pieces together, arrange them on heart of lettuce leaves and make classic French dressing using the orange juice with the oil and seasonings instead of the usual wine vinegar and oil, and remember once again to chill well before serving.

There is another very simple little no-cooking cheese recipe which results

in a light luncheon dish to follow Avocado and Orange Salad. We call it Cheese Mould, and if you can follow it with a fruit salad made of sliced strawberries and peeled, sliced bananas, sweetened with thin honey and moistened with strained orange juice, you will again complete a nourishing, but light, hot-weather luncheon trio.

We have been experimenting with Chinese dishes, too, especially with Bean Sprouts.

Cooking takes only moments. Heat (for 1 lb of sprouts) 3 tablespoons of oil in a frying pan, add a liberal dollop of Soy sauce and "stir-fry" with a wooden spoon for a maximum five minutes. At our first try we

## PLAY ON WOOD

THESE beautiful wooden games designed by Piet Hein, the Danish mathematician, inventor, and author, are in teak.

Pictured by PETER WILLIAMS are:  
Rear: Polytaire (£6-50), Piet Hein's variation on Solitaire, which can be played by two.

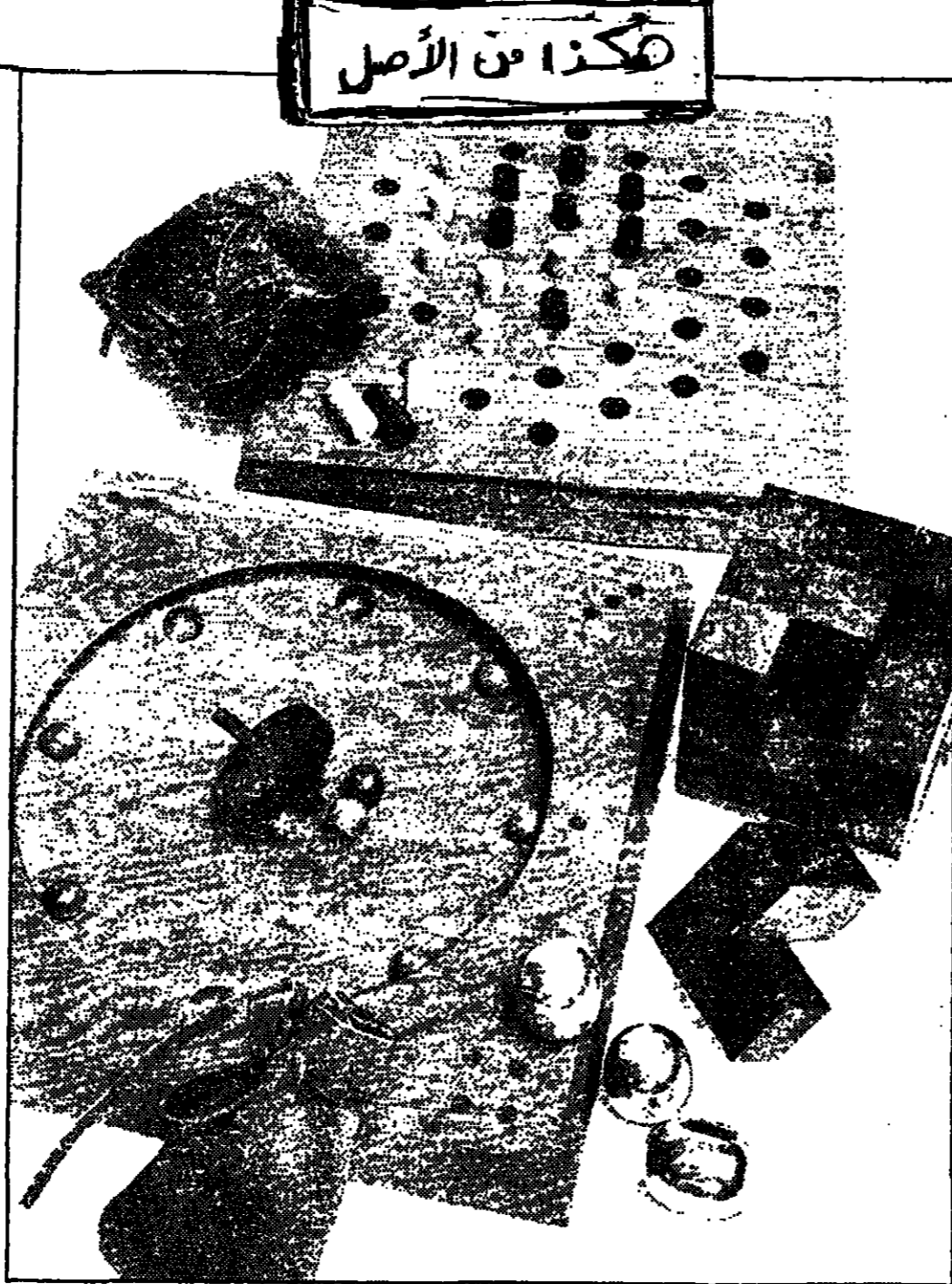
Front left: Roll-ette (£7-50), a game of chance in which the spinning top knocks the wooden balls into pockets worth varying numbers of points. With both, the small wooden pieces come in a leather pouch.

Right: cube of wooden bricks, Soma (£5-50), is a maddening puzzle. There are over a million ways, it is claimed, to make up the seven pieces into a cube — though I couldn't even find one!

Front right: silver-plated Super Eggs (£2-50 each) can be used as playthings, to soothe your nerves, or as sculpture.

The games, for adults, are made in Denmark, and are available from Henning Glahn, 16, Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.

Elizabeth Benn



## SUMMERTIME SAVERS!

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## THE RECIPES

### ESCOFFIER'S CUCUMBER SALAD

Coarsely grate 1 cucumber, place in a dish and sprinkle with salt to bring out the juices. Leave for half-an-hour. Then strain cucumber and season it with oil, vinegar and chervil.

### ICED TOMATO SOUP

INGREDIENTS: 12oz ripe tomatoes; 2 1/2 fl oz dry sherry; one 15 fl oz tin of beef consommé; 5 fl oz tap water; 2 little flat heads of fresh basil; 1 rounded teaspoon celery salt; the

finely-chopped white of 4 fairly big spring onions, salt and pepper to season.

METHOD: Skin and halve the tomatoes and scoop out all the pulp, place in a liquidiser with the consommé and water (or strongly-reduced stock) and the prepared spring onions, and switch on at No. 3 for 15 seconds. Then gradually increase to full speed for a further 15 to 20 seconds.

Switch off, add the finely-chopped basil and celery salt, switch on again at No. 3 for 30 seconds.

Correct seasoning with salt

and pepper. Stir in the sherry, chill in refrigerator until the moment of service and pour over 1 ice cube in each soup bowl.

### CHEESE MOULD

INGREDIENTS: 3lb of cream cheese; 2oz ground almonds; a few flaked almonds; 1oz of grated Parmesan cheese; a pinch of cayenne pepper; a pinch of milled black peppercorns; 2 extremely finely-chopped, small gherkins; 1 dessertspoon finely-scissorsed chives; 1 teaspoon of powdered paprika and 1 table-

spoon of whipped double cream. METHOD: Turn all ingredients, except the flaked almonds, into a roomy bowl and beat down to a smooth consistency. Then add 1 teaspoon of dry sherry and press into a little oiled mould.

Refrigerate until the moment of service, unmould, then surround with coarsely-grated young carrots and give the dish a final outer ring of well-washed and seed-deadened cress. Sprinkle the flaked almonds over the top of the cheese mould and serve with slices of thickly-buttered black bread or pumpernickel.



## Supremely simple

A salad of cool, crisp chicory, celeriac and cos lettuce accompanying a cold game pie. Mayonnaise—real mayonnaise—perfects the meal. And that is not simple, if you insist on making it yourself, beating the oil, drip by slow drip, into unwilling egg yolks. But it can be as easy as it is delicious, if you simply use Kraft: a mayonnaise so delicate in taste and texture, everyone will think it's all your own work!



**Kraft Mayonnaise**  
An old recipe still lives



Philip Jenkinson: mad about movies. Picture by Robert Hope

## SO MANY FILMS, PHILIP'S HOME IS MORE A CINEMA

PHILIP JENKINSON describes his house as "a Battersea Dogs' Home" of old films. To outsiders it seems as though his huge collection of pre-1935 films has taken control of the house.

Quite simply, 36-year-old Mr Jenkinson is mad about movies—but few people can have gone to the lengths he has with their interest in films. And his film spot on BBC2's "Late Night Line-Up" brings him hundreds of letters a week.

The living-room of his modern terraced house in South-east London is converted into a mini-cinema, with a pull-down screen on one wall. He projects the film on to this through a hole cut in the dividing wall to the next room, in which he keeps his picture and sound equipment.

In his collection are 400 reels of early film. "Most

By Jane McLoughlin

of them are unique—my collection stops at 1935 where most others start," he said. He started his collection in his teens. "I hear from friends of friends that someone has a copy of some old film in his loft and I rush off after it."

A washing line in the garden tells you he is a family man.

"My wife used to be in TV," explained Mr Jenkinson, "so she understands." His background is Mancunian working class, and he left school at 15; yet he is now best-known for his highbrow television programme.

His great love affair with films started at the age of 6. "I was intrigued by the fantasy. I used to play truant from school and neglect my homework to go to the movies. I had no idea how they hap-

pened, I was just transported."

Then a local milkman showed him a clipping of film—"that was a mystical experience."

After working as a projectionist at a local cinema—six days a week for £5—he came to London and worked for a film distributor, then did film editing for the BBC. He was spotted for "Late Night Line-Up" while lecturing to part-time students, and his one-night spot became a long-term contract. "People loved being told about films. There was little on TV about films from the twenties and thirties."

"I go to the cinema myself at least once and sometimes twice a week. Of course some people call me a nut, but every time I can preserve a film which would otherwise have disappeared. I wonder who's the fool."

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN BRITAIN ARE RAVING ABOUT THE WONDERFUL NEW VELCO BELT

# REMOVE STOMACH BULGE INSTANTLY

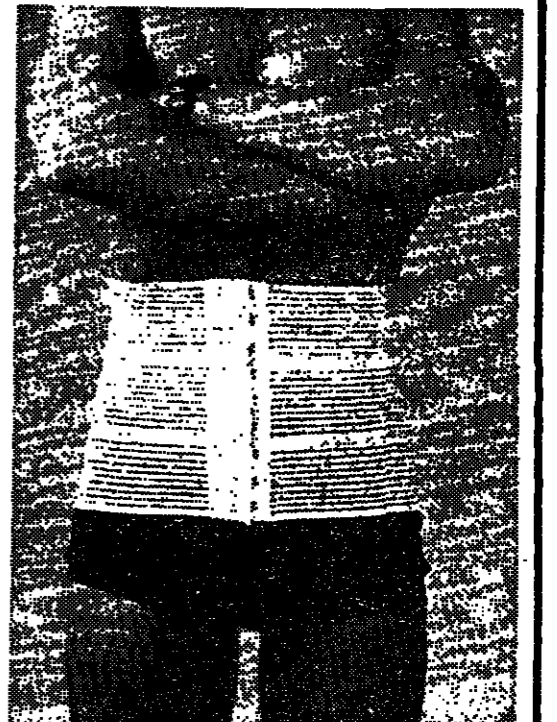
In a flash your figure will look slim and your appearance will be transformed

The ugly stomach that has bothered you for so long; that has spoilt your figure and that has made you seem years older than you really are, can be seen to disappear quickly without diets or strenuous exercises. It is so easy and the results so instantaneous because of a revolutionary development which we have launched in Britain that has already brought signs of relief to thousands of men.

### THE VELCO BELT

Developed by experts on Physical Culture, has nothing in common with ordinary belts or corsets. Instead of wearing an instrument of torture, the Velco Belt is a comfortable undergarment made with genuine lycra, ventilated, controlled in a special way by its elasticity, as soft to the skin as velvet. It is cut in such a way that as soon as you put on the Velco Belt your stomach is put back into place to give your body its original contour.

You will not feel squeezed in, instead you will feel gently supported, you will have the feeling of an invisible belt of muscles gently holding into place your insides, which so often feel dragged down and, besides being soft, makes you feel fit, at ease and uncomplaining. The Velco Belt helps you so much because it takes the place of stretched and unused muscles, and that is why it feels so natural to you when you are wearing it. You will feel that your body has regained its youthful firmness and you will have a most wonderful feeling of freedom. You will be absolutely at ease when you work and when you are sitting down, and the Velco Belt is so designed that once you have put it on it will not move, it cannot ride up however strenuous the movements that you make. But that is not all; at the same time as your stomach is pushed back into place, holding your insides in position as they were when you



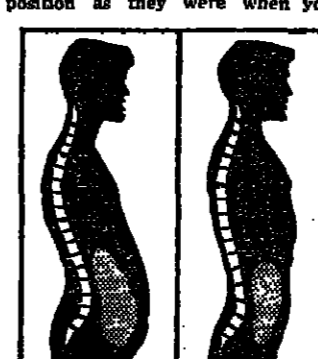
were young, it has the effect of making you stand up straight and you will find that besides having your slim figure back again, you will be erect once more. Your whole body will be transformed and your friends will be amazed at the change in you. You will feel so much better from every point of view. Because the Velco Belt holds you in so well, makes you stand up so much straighter, your lungs can expand and take in oxygen much more quickly, you will stop having that ache in your back and you will be able to face life with new confidence and hope.

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MEDICAL DEMONSTRATIONS Show 2 anatomical drawings showing the position of the organs and the vertebral column.

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From the age of 25, everyone starts to thicken around the middle. This is because most men are in sedentary jobs, taking little exercise and indulging in more good food and drink than they really need. The Velco Belt has been designed to help overcome this problem and restore your youthful figure.

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I enclose your £2-99 plus 10p post and packing each and please send me two Velco Belts. I enclose the highest point of my stomach, which is in general above my waist measurement: \_\_\_\_\_

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The very first application of 'Freezone' eases the pain of even the most obstinate corn. Then, after two-three days' treatment, the corn simply lifts out, root and all. No risky razor blades, no unsightly pads. Why put up with painful corns any longer—ask your chemist for 'Freezone', the amazing liquid corn remover.

THE CASE FOR EUROPE

AT LAST THE STAGE IS SET for the great debate about Europe. A decade since Britain first applied to join the Common Market, 15 years since the Six negotiated the Treaty of Rome at Messina, a quarter of a century since Churchill urged that "France should take Germany by the hand and lead her back into the family of nations," the historic decision now facing this country is spelled out in some detail. The White Paper Command 4715, "The United Kingdom and the European Communities," inevitably leaves vague the future facing this country if by some mischance at this late stage she did not throw in her lot with Europe. But by implication, as for long has been apparent, the "option" of continuing in our present unhappy state is shown to be bleak. In contrast, the enormous opportunities which now beckon the offshore island, repeatedly a victor in wars but in this generation defeated by the realities of peacetime, are rightly emphasised by the White Paper.

The implications of the terms so laboriously negotiated in Brussels by Mr Rippon—which essentially concern the five-year transitional period before Britain unreservedly accepts the Market's rules—are its main concern. But the Government, more so than did its predecessor four years ago, on this occasion sets out the "unquantifiable" (but no less powerful for that) advantages of Britain joining in the building of a new Europe. It points out that no European nation on its own, however relatively powerful and prosperous, can seek to influence more than marginally the course of world events. That the survival of Western civilisation depends on the closer integration of Europe's defence capability as the Americans weary of their costly post-war international commitments. That the expansion of the British home market by several times would throw up both challenges and opportunities, the reaction to which cannot be accurately predicted but which on balance must be favourable. That traditional trading patterns between Britain and her former colonies and dominions have been, and still are being, rapidly eroded.

Genuine Labour marketeers will indeed find it difficult to renege on their commitment to join the Six "if the terms are right." Mr Thomson, the last Government's Mr Europe, is himself emphasising that Mr Rippon's terms are at least as good as those which he would have obtained himself had there been no change of Government. Lord George-Brown has underlined, if that were necessary, how good those terms are. Inevitably, the Paper is in part a re-hash of what we knew already. Thus the Prime Minister's statement giving the reasons why on balance Ministers have thought it wise to wait until the autumn before asking Parliament to decide whether or not it wishes to accede to the Treaty of Rome is repeated verbatim.

Controversy in the forthcoming Commons debate, and in this summer's discussion in the country, about Europe will inevitably turn to a considerable extent—perhaps too much so—on the terms of Market entry. It is satisfactory that, although proposing to join the Market so late in the day, Britain will have an equal say with France, Germany and Italy in decision-making in the Council of Ministers and in the, as yet largely advisory, European Parliament. She will have two Commissioners in the European Commission, the Eurocracy which runs the Market—as they do. She will have, in matters of supreme national importance, the right of vetoing measures which she finds distasteful, a matter to which Mr Heath and President Pompidou attached great importance when they met recently in Paris. She will have five years to realign her industrial and agricultural policies with those of the Six.

The White Paper shows that Britain would have £1.100 million more resources within five years if, as a result of joining the Market, her economy grew at half a per cent. a year more than it would otherwise have done. It is probable, but by no means certain, that within a larger, more dynamic market, this country would prosper more; and in particular that her level of capital investment, the harbinger of future growth, would greatly improve. But it is as uncertain, to say the least, that outside the Market Britain would ruthlessly make the necessary adjustments to her arthritic economy in order to survive successfully on her own. Nor is it by any means certainly demonstrable that the fact that the economies of the Six have expanded in recent years at about twice the rate of that of this country is largely due to the creation of the Market.

In contrast, the precise timetable for the realignment of this country's tariffs with those of the Six, the exact size of her contribution to financing the Market (which in effect will be limited until the 1980s), and the proportion of taxes which must be handed over to the Community, are relatively unimportant. Yet it is satisfactory that Britain's net contribution is now apparently unlikely to rise above £200 million in 1977—a figure fortunately far below the enormous possible contributions handed about almost recklessly in the last Government's White Paper on the Market. Also relatively unimportant for the long term is the outflow of capital (most of which would be profitably invested and so eventually enhance Britain's balance of payments), which would be likely to occur in the first few years of her membership of the Market.

Yet there is still a chance, although not a substantial one, that the great issue of Europe could still founder on the price of food in this country. The interests of New Zealand, our traditional supplier of cheap food, have been largely satisfied. The developed members of the Commonwealth, which are richer than we are in per capita income, will easily stand the shock of Britain joining the Six: arrangements have in any case been made for many of their major exports. The poor countries of the former Imperial family, such as Jamaica, have been offered generous association terms which will give them preferential access to the Market. At the same time the rise in British domestic food prices which would be directly attributable to Market entry has fallen to some half a per cent. a year on the overall cost of living, on account of the big rise in world food prices since the last White Paper on Europe was published. And the needy, such as old-age pensioners, are to be fully compensated for such changes. It is as well that it is so: it will be much easier to sell the age-old dream of a united Europe, in which Britain will play her part, if worries about the price of butter can be clearly shown to be the bogeys they always largely were.

THE CONTROVERSIAL MR CAMP

MR CAMP HAS DONE A SUPERB public relations job over his own sacking from the British Steel Corporation—just what one would expect from one of the best men in the profession. Rarely has a martyr got such good play for himself and such good plugs for his cause on the media. But the great balloon of a constitutional issue, into which he and Mr MICHAEL FOOT are blowing so expertly, collapses at the first prick of common sense. A public relations officer—whether for a Government department, a nationalised industry, a public corporation or a joint stock company—is there to give information in accordance with the policy laid down by his superiors. If he starts making or interpreting policy himself in a way that his boss considers incompatible with his brief, he has to go.

The strong Labour sympathies and political activities of Mr CAMP are well known. He takes pride in having used his position in the BSC to resist any changes by the Conservative Government to the state of affairs laid down by its predecessors. He favours political control of industry. He cannot grumble if he suffers thereby.

In the light of today's Civic Trust conference in London on conservation, DERRICK BEECHAM questions the present politics of environmental planning

THE view from the road is generally a sequence of short events, to some extent accidental, and creates for road users a sense of movement through an established, well-ordered urban structure. In particular, views will be opened up over areas of existing parkland which will be contrasted with the dramatic line of tower blocks lying to the south."

This extract is from a GLC paper, published in October, 1970, about the environmental effects of urban motorways. By this token the new London is to be judged through the windscreen of a car travelling along a motorway at 50 miles an hour.

A memorandum, "Power to acquire land," by the Department of the Environment, April, 1971, states: "In summary, where present highways legislation touches on amenity, the amenity is that of the road user rather than the person living or working alongside the road. The Department's practice on highways grants has regard to this situation."

This situation is appreciated only too well by those Brentford residents living beside the M4 and those of North Kensington beside Westway. All these people have very special experience of the Department's practices.

How much, if at all, have we progressed towards changing public protest into public participation?

Planning procedures and the structure of local government may be changed completely by two impending pieces of legislation.

First, Mr Peter Walker, as Secretary of State for the Environment, has accepted much of the Redcliffe-Maud Commission's proposition that local authorities are to be re-grouped and organised in still larger units. This is seen by those who are concerned over damage to the environment as yet another attempt to isolate the planning authorities still more and extend further the lines of communication between these and the public.

Second, Mr Walker has stated that, in the case of London, when the Greater London Plan is approved his department will no longer decide in borough planning matters. The London boroughs will not be required to submit similar overall plans for his approval. The concept of the borough Structure Plan is to be abolished.

This decision is taken by some planning correspondents and the environment groups to imply that the London borough councils are to become judge, advocate and jury in all local planning matters. The public are, thus, to be deprived of the right of appeal and the protection of Parliament.

In this light let us examine the Greater London Development Plan and the inquiry into it. Mr Crosland announced this inquiry in the Commons, he gave assurances that individual objectors would have an opportunity of stating their protests. He expressed his hopes that the proceedings would not become a legalistic battle be-

Time to divert the urban M-ways

small heavily armed protagonists. These hopes and assurances have, alas, proved unfounded.

An inquiry chairman and a panel of assessors to work with him were duly appointed. Approaches had been made to the Ministry concerning the content of the panel, the working and procedures of the inquiry. No advice was sought or taken from the representatives of objectors nor from any amenity society concerned.

When the inquiry opened at County Hall in July, 1970, to discuss procedures, it was immediately apparent that the objectors had been sold down the river. The planners had indeed come down from their ivory tower to face the public but, with the agreement of the inquiry, had cloaked themselves in the trappings and protective armour of the legal profession.

On the stage sat the panel, while in the body of the hall there were two rows of green baize-topped tables for counsel and behind these two similar rows for solicitors. All these were equipped with microphones and carafes of drinking water. Farther back there were some 500 seats for the public and some objectors who had caused the inquiry. Surveying the scene the South London protestor observed that the inquiry, which they had sought, was after all to be just a "gigantic lawyers' love-in."

Cart or horse

During the opening session requests were made that there should be women on the panel. These were received with unanimous acclaim from the public present but left the panel unmoved.

The inquiry announced that its programme would be divided into two principal stages. During the first it would examine the "grand strategy" of the plan, but would not entertain evidence of a local nature. During the second it would consider local implications but not in their overall context. This seemed to put the cart before the horse. Should not whoever was to judge the plan first have an intimate knowledge of London environment? Should there not be a real understanding and appreciation of the quality of life within the numerous village communities which comprise London in the social, cultural and spiritual sense? At one South London meeting it was observed that the GLC had defined catchment areas for shops and schools, but the plan destroyed those of the churches.

The inquiry, it seems, took scant notice of these arguments and has proceeded with its programme as originally planned. The individual objector has turned his back on it and there are complaints that he is being actively frustrated. One elderly gentleman, in receipt

of a war disability pension, was told that he might not present his objection to the plan in the form he had prepared it. It must be edited and revised into four sections and be presented at four separate sessions. He pointed out that it had taken two years to prepare and, in his state of health, the strain of four appearances would be much too great. Whereupon he was informed that he looked fit enough and he must get a medical certificate.

Meanwhile the inquiry grinds on, in an atmosphere of sullen boredom. There is only the panel and the legal profession to enjoy the most expensive non-event ever to be staged on the South Bank, and playing to constantly empty houses.

In June, 1969, Mr Wilson, as Prime Minister, wrote in a letter about the inquiry thus: "Before decisions are taken on the plan, the Government will wish to be satisfied not only that the proposals in it are well founded and in the interests of those who live and work in London; but also that they are generally realistic in practical, economic and, not the least important, human terms."

The wealthy pro-motorway lobby, the planners and the lawyers have taken over and control the inquiry. Protest movements are asking: "What price Mr Crosland's hopes and Mr Wilson's words?"

Mr Walker has declared that planning procedures will be streamlined in the interests of administrative efficiency. There is cause for concern that what is streamlined will prove to be the time at present devoted to objection.

Before the South Bank inquiry pantomime is sent out on tour of the provinces, surely the time has come to consider its utility and closure. Patently, there must be a better method for the examination of development plans which would nurture greater public confidence. In the case of the London boroughs and others of similar size the example of the Swiss might be emulated. Zurich has about the same population as the average London borough and in that city a referendum is held on any major planning matter.

There is mounting opposition to development plans and motorway proposals throughout the country. There is increasing popular disenchantment with the politics of planning. This is witnessed by the numbers of amenity and pressure groups, springing up like asparagus in May. There is even open talk of direct action by the protest movements.

It might, therefore, be wise to seek a way of turning the present planning pantomime into viable public participation and popular co-operative involvement.

French invade the Royal Show

BRITISH agricultural shows have for so long displayed only the home product that at the appearance at the Royal Show, the country's biggest, of a £20,000 exhibit put up by the French has shocked farmers visiting Stoneleigh Abbey.

In the ground's centre is a huge stand for a tricolor. Visitors queue for servings of French cheese—Bleu de Bresse and Brie—for 50p, and a free glass of Cote du Rhone. They can also see breeds of French cattle which are being established in Britain.

There is no official backing from the National Farmers' Union for any parochial view. Richard Butler, son of R. A. Butler and the union's deputy leader, said:

"Our job is not to object to the French being here. It is to sell our far better produce in every country in Europe after satisfying our own needs. After all, we are about the lowest-cost farmers in Europe."

The booklet has extracted facts from the Post Office Guide and its new supplement, a total of 929 pages. It explains little-known services such as "Railway" a combination of fact, postmen and train services, bulk postage rebates and half-price Commonwealth letters.

The Post Office has verified the facts. But a letter asking its help in marketing the booklet has not been answered—presumably lost, or delayed in the post.

Guitarist's guide

TWO years at Lausanne University, a job at the Community Relations Commission and a month making



Road manager, aged 19

"chokers" decorated with feather butterflies—and selling them—may not seem ideal qualifications to be a French guitarist's road manager.

But Philippe Jane May, the 13-year-old cousin of Lord May, has so far seen that René Bertoli, the guitarist

LONDON DAY BY DAY

from Marseilles who is making his first visit to Britain for a two-week concert tour, has got to the right hall at the right time.

On Tuesday Bartoli, who has made eight classical records in France, appeared at the Wigmore Hall. Tonight he is in Sheffield. His tour ends at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on July 15. He has no English. But Miss Birt has English. As she says, modestly: "I just do the driving. And sew on buttons."

Films by the river

HOW the National Film Theatre has changed. In 1951 it was the "Telekhema" in a temporary building put up for the Festival of Britain. Now it has three auditoria—NFT 1, 2 and 3—new equipment and, in place of the old entrance facing the Thames, a smart clubroom, restaurant and bar which have just opened.

These changes, including the 25-seat NFT 3 for small groups to see experimental films, have cost £125,000. Leslie Hardcastle, the theatre's controller, pointed out that this has to be paid back to the GLC over 40 years.

But he cheered up when recalling that membership is now 44,000. And the building, just under Waterloo Bridge and a stone's throw from the National Theatre now rising, is a worthy successor to the Film Society which opened in 1950. "We've moved down the bank," he said.

The memorial window to Edward Thomas, the poet who was killed near Arras in 1917, and to his wife Helen has been installed at Eusby Church, Berkshire. It has twice referred to the appeal launched by their daughter, Myra, on the glass. Laurence Whidder has engraved lines from Thomas's poems and two trees. Cut into the bark of one are the initials E. T. and H. T.

End in itself

WARWICKSHIRE's plan to charter an aircraft to fly 120 supporters to its mid-week Gillette Cup fixture with Kent on July 23 is an unusual initiative by a county cricket club. The plane will fly from Birmingham airport in Manston in Kent, whence supporters will continue to Canterbury by coach.

But the club does not envisage such trips becoming commonplace. "Though a third of the seats at £10 each have already been taken, we still have to fill the rest," said Leslie Deakins, the secretary.

Furthermore the aircraft was chartered largely because the journey was too long or difficult by road or rail.

Sheridan makes a bow

FOR the first time since the National Trust's Polesden Lacey Open Air Theatre near Dorchester was formed in 1951, a production other than Shakespeare's is to be staged. The British Shakespeare Society retains with next Wednesday's pro-



Mrs Malaprop and friends

duction of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

On the site of the present house was the former home of Sheridan for 20 years from 1787. He found it "the next place within a prudent distance of town."

Miss Haddell's sketch shows Mrs Malaprop, Sir Anthony Absolute and Sir Lucius O'Trigger, played by Rita Klein, Gilbert Coyle and Ronald Lattimore, before a rehearsal. They are strolling through Sheridan's Walk, which forms the background to the theatre.

"You're in the red?"

WHEN Jack de Manio leaves hospital next week, one of his first appointments will be with a Chinese translator. A few weeks ago he persuaded a Chinese restaurant to draw up a cheque in Chinese characters with which to pay his bill. The only English on it was his signature.

Now he has received a letter from his bank manager—in Chinese. He said yesterday from his hospital bed: "I've no idea what it says and I'll have to get it translated. But at least they passed the cheque."

Branch-line in City

PETER HUNT and his wife Michael went to go in for unusual names. With their partner, whose surname is Guest, they will open their latest model railway shop in Bucklersbury, off Queen Victoria Street, on Monday. They already have a similar shop in Marylebone called "Chuff," so this offshoot will be "Son of Chuff."

Spiritual awakening

OVERHILL during a Matins service in a little church in Hampshire: Rector: "Our Father . . ." Small child: "Oh good, I know this."

THE CALLAGHAN SOMERSAULT

From Lord ORR-EWING SIR—As Mr James Callaghan was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1967 when the Labour Government applied to join the European Economic Community, he has therefore to find a logical reason for his sudden conversion to become a Labour leader of the anti-Market group.

He now argues that he could run the economy at such a rate that Britain could achieve an economic growth of 5 per cent. per annum.

Has he forgotten that during the five years of Labour rule the growth was 2.2 per cent? During the three years he was in charge of the economy as Chancellor the growth was in 1965 2.8 per cent., in 1966 1.8 per cent., in 1967 1.4 per cent. Whatever may trouble the growth with further Socialist policies?

By contrast the six EEC countries during the period 1958 to 1969 had an average growth in their national product of 5.4 per cent. This evidence surely suggests that within the Market we could achieve similar growths, while outside the Market we would progressively fall behind their standards. The true reason for his political somersault is surely different. Mr Callaghan knows that Mr Wilson achieved power only through the active support of the Left-wing Bevanite group.

IAN ORR-EWING House of Lords

Standards of living

SIR—According to Mr Richard Body, M.P. (June 30), living standards in Europe are measured by the number of (a) telephones, (b) cars, (c) television sets we possess.

How wonderful! Being told by the number of clubs we belong to, whether we have holidays abroad or if our children are educated privately? It is all so typical of the age we live in when everything has to be

Tennis stars could play 'freelance'

SIR—May I on behalf of hundreds of friends and acquaintances who have had the greatest enjoyment and pleasure from playing lawn tennis, and who have in many cases given the same pleasure to others, implore the International Lawn Tennis Federation and the All England Lawn Tennis Club to stand firm against the intolerable demands being made on them by a certain Mr Lemar Hunt and the American company which he is chairman, and which has the top-class tennis players under contract?

Mr John Newcombe states that he could earn just as much money freelance, so why do not the players "break with this great tennis benefactor who assures us that it is not only the money for which he is interested? They could then appoint their own agents, and, just as the film and stage stars do, negotiate direct with the national promoters of the game in every country.

JACK MOORE Nottingham.

The Devilin baby

SIR—I hope Miss Devlin will have a fine baby and that it won't either help or hinder the political and social ideas for which she is fighting. These should be considered on their own merits.

Delighted that the Rev. Dr Paisley has warned us all against casting the first stone—good plain Christianity I think.

Let us hope that Catholic Churchmen won't attack Miss Devlin as a sinner. They helped to kill Farnell, which was a great pity. The ideas of Farnell, pro or contra those of James Connolly, on Irish revolution might be well worth study.

JOHN V. SIMCOX R.C. Priest, London, N.16.

Public lives

From Lord BROUGHSHANE SIR—With reference to your leading article of July 2, I may be recalling that up in 1929 custom had compelled divorced Members of Parliament to retire.

However, in 1929 the Member for Kensington South, although divorced, presided himself for election. He was opposed by Mr Rayner Goddard, K.C. (later Lord Goddard) who fought under the banner "Purity in Public Life." The divorced member, Sir W. Dawson, was re-elected with a majority of over 20,000.

Let Mrs Devlin take heart.

BROUGHSHANE London, S.W.1.

Anglican latitude

From Sir JOHN CRASTER SIR—How much I agree with the letter "Anglican latitude" by Mr W. H. Case (July 2). I would, indeed, go much further and inquire if ordinands nowadays either have to kneel in cheek or tell a deliberate lie when they "assent" to the Thirty-Nine Articles.

To how many dioceses this applies I do not know, but certainly in some of them the bishop has instructed the clergy that, where they cannot fit in both Morning Prayer and Communion, then the former must be omitted. Again I am told by various people that whether the latter is described as "divine," family or parish communion is immaterial, but it is very often an extremely noisy performance, with children quite out of control.

Fortunately in our parish the vicar has both Morning Prayer and Communion every Sunday, so my wife and I are able to attend the former, in which we were brought up and which we deeply cherish; but why should any body be able to dictate to his clergy what they must leave it to the parochial church council?

The time seems to be coming—and much too quickly—when those people who cherish the beneficial results of the Reformation will be forced out of their own Church and into the nearest Presbyterian one.

J. M. CRASTER Northumberland.

Incompetence rewarded

SIR—Why is "attempted murder" rated less seriously than "murder" such that one, placing a premium on incompetence,

docketed, given a number and tied up in neat little parcels of what can only be spurious information. I would define a good living standard as it having paid all my bills. I have still something left over for pleasure. G. A. HERON Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Eurocuisine

SIR—But how will our eating be affected by entry into the European community? If the amount of writing and broadcasting on the subject is a guide, the English have for some time been trying hard to learn Continental ways of cooking, particularly French. But in this country the most determined cook is prevented from adhering to the classic French recipes by the difficulty of obtaining all the prescribed ingredients of the prescribed quality.

Perhaps if we join the community we shall be able to buy poultry labelled not just as "chicken" but with guarantees of "over-ready," but with guarantees of age, manner of feeding and conditions of rearing; perhaps the wines and liquors prescribed for so many dishes will become more readily available; perhaps the shops will stock the essential accessories such as morels and ceps and cockscombs and the full range of culinary herbs.

Or—horror thought—will our Anglo-American form of public-conscience cooking spread across the Channel so that, on entering the community, we shall find our cooking getting no better, but France's getting much worse? OLIVER STEWART Seaview, I.W.

Two-way peril

SIR—The position of Mr Wilson at present seems to be perfect. It would be disastrous for us to enter the Common Market or to stay out because either course would imperil the unity of the Labour party. W. S. HINKLEY Littlestone, Kent.

'No change of mind' on Pakistan

From Mrs JILL KNIGHT, M.P. (Con) SIR—You report (July 6) that I have revised my opinion about the situation in East Pakistan. This is completely untrue. I am of precisely the same opinion as when I left, and have only repeated, exactly, the request I made to Yahya Khan while I was in Pakistan.

I reported from Pakistan that I could find no evidence of atrocities concerning cooking. Mr F. E. have just returned who says that the opposite is

Other Letters — Page 7

the case. Had I seen the evidence they say they saw, I would have gone straight back to the President with it, and appealed to him to have it stopped; surely a more helpful action than merely coming back to Britain to talk about it.

I reported that I had asked Yahya Khan to see that any soldier killing or wounding innocent people would be strictly punished so that such happenings should cease. He agreed at once. He understands perfectly well the contribution courts-martial can make towards getting the situation back to normal, and pointed out that they were already taking place.

If atrocities are continuing, they must be brought to the President's attention; he has a strong vested interest in getting them stopped. He certainly has absolutely nothing to gain by allowing such stories to go unchecked, and I am convinced he will not do so.

JILL KNIGHT House of Commons.

Our POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT writes: I leave it to readers to judge on the basis of Mrs Knight's published statement whether she has revised her opinion. She has certainly done well to draw reported atrocities, about which her fellow-Members were very particular in the attention of President Yahya Khan.

Rabies precautions

SIR—I have had to undergo the anti-rabies inoculations twice within 12 months, as a result of pets contracting this disease in the Far East. I have also seen many animals and human beings dying from rabies, and it is not a pleasant sight.

I therefore consider that the proposals put up by the committee of inquiry on rabies are the absolute minimum requirements for keeping this country free of rabies. My only criticism is that the penalties for the illegal import of animals into this country do not go far enough and should be vastly increased. I would prefer to see a penalty of imprisonment imposed without the option of a fine. (Mrs) P. M. GOULDSBURY Pentridge, Wilts.

Springboks in Australia

SIR—The demonstrations which are surrounding the Springboks' Australian tour are no doubt the work of the same kind of vociferous minority of students whose activities caused the cancellation of the South African cricketers' visit to Britain.

The vast majority of students in this country were disgusted then that our noisier colleagues were able to frighten the Government with threats of violence. We are now heartened to see that a stand is being made at least against such intimidation. It seems that the Australian people at least value their freedom of action under the law more highly than a quiet life.

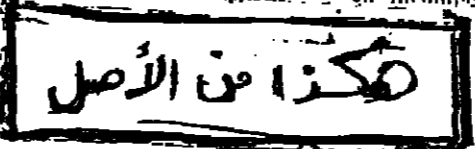
FRANCIS A. BOWN Chairman, George Corrie Soc. Jesus College, Cambridge.

Catalogues by post

SIR—On July 1 the overseas surface mail rate for printed papers was raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. for 2oz weight. One of the most effective ways for a publisher to promote his export sales is by the direct mailing of catalogues, lists and prospectuses to libraries, booksellers and various institutions overseas, most of which mail normally would come within the 2oz limit. Now to achieve the same ends his postage bill is nearly trebled.

This is a cost factor over which the Government has direct control; it cannot blame other impersonal factors.

J. F. STANDISH Director, Curzon Press Ltd. London, W.C.1.





# HORMONE TESTS REDUCE MULTIPLE BIRTHS RISK

By JOHN KEMP, Social Services Correspondent

SENSITIVE hormone monitoring tests in use in some hospitals offering fertility drugs to childless couples were now sufficiently developed to ensure that most couples gave birth to nothing more dramatic than twins, an expert said yesterday.

Dr Wilfred Butt, head of the department of endocrinology at the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, said they could still offer no guarantee that there would be no repeat of sextuplets born at the hospital in 1966.

In the last two years there had been no multiple births at the hospital other than twins and an occasional case of triplets. But some courses of treatment had resulted in spontaneous abortions which might have turned out to be multiple pregnancies.

Dr Butt said: "There is no doubt however that women who come to us for treatment are at much less risk of producing multiple births than they were 10 years ago."

### No guarantee

Another research team at Leeds University has had successes using similar monitoring methods to those at Birmingham.

After giving treatment with the drug gonadotrophine the doctors are able to make frequent test of hormone levels in the women which indicate the degree of stimulation that has occurred in the ovary.

When this level appears to be right for a single or a twin birth they give a second form of the drug which triggers the release of the mature egg into the womb.

Dr Butt said: "Although the method has proved pretty reliable we are certainly not able to guarantee it will work every time. Women react differently to the drug."

# MUZZLED DOG DIES IN PLANE

Daily Telegraph Reporter

A GREYHOUND wearing a fortified box-type muzzle was found dead in its crate on arrival at Heathrow airport from Dublin yesterday.

Mr Neville Whittaker, manager of the RSPCA animal hostel at Heathrow, said it was the second greyhound to have died after being box-muzzled for the fight from Eire to London. The first death was last week.

The greyhounds travelled in boxes which conformed with recommended sizes. But, said Mr Whittaker, the dogs' supply of air had been restricted by the box muzzles.

"I cannot understand why these muzzles were put on in the first place. The greyhound is not a dangerous dog. If it had to be muzzled an ordinary wire frame muzzle would have been adequate. But why muzzle them anyway? Lions, elephants and bears are never muzzled."

# HONORARY C B E FOR INVENTOR

Mr Harvey Schwarz, an American citizen living in England, was presented with the badge of the honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire yesterday by Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Mr Schwarz, 65, formerly managing director of the Decca Navigator Company, was co-inventor of the Decca Navigator system, first used in the 1944 Normandy landings. He has been appointed to the Order in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the safe navigation of ships and aircraft.

# PAINTING AS £149,000 DUTY

A painting by Philips de Koelck (1619-1688), the Dutch artist, has been accepted by the Government as part settlement of estate duty of Viscountess Gage who died in 1969.

The picture "An Extensive Landscape, with a Road by a River," has been acquired from Lady Gage's collection. It will go on show at the National Gallery from today.

The allowance for estate duty and capital gains tax on the painting is £149,025.

# Agfacolorful Britain events: 16!



# Left hand down

See the thrills and spills of the National Water Ski Championships at the Princess Club.

It's just one of the colourful events happening all over Britain this summer. There are plenty of happenings for you to go and enjoy. And with Agfacolor film in your camera you'll bring back summer memories with sparkling natural colours. Here's a sample of what's on during the next few days.

- 17-18 July National Water Ski Championships, Princess Club, Bedford, Middlesex.
- 18 July National Hill Climb (Motor Car) Jersey, Channel Islands.
- During month St. Lawrence St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
- 13-15 July (Fri) Southern 'Yip' Motor Cycle Races, Isle of Man.
- 17 July Finals of Whitbread Woodness Park, Hereford, Herecs.
- 18 July Daily Express International, Douglas, Kari Grand Prix, Isle of Man.
- 18-19 July Open Amateur Bowls Tournament (Ladies), Pagnon, Devon.

For full national details post the coupon for a free Guide to Agfacolorful Britain Events. Check locally for last minute changes.

This weekend, load up with Agfacolor film. I enclose a box from an Agfacolor film as requested. Please send me my Agfacolorful Britain Guide and Photo Contest details. To Agfa-Gevaert Ltd., Agfacolorful Britain Control Centre, Piccadilly, London W1V 9E9.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Hundreds of colourful, lively happenings around Britain. (With any Agfacolor film or by posting the coupon below.)

**FREE colour print wallet**

Just right to carry your favourite prints around to show your friends. (Given with Agfacolor film.)

**FREE slide storage viewer**

A great way to view your favourite slides and store them safely too. (Returned with processed Agfacolor CT 126 cartridge colour slides.)

**PLUS a chance to win a slice of £1,500**

In the Agfacolorful Britain Photo Contest. Get your free guide to Agfacolorful Britain Events for entry form and details. Remember, it's free!



AGFA-GEVAERT



The Queen, Prince Philip, Prince Edward, 7, and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, arriving at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy yesterday to attend the wedding of Mr J. C. A. Burnett of Leys, son of the late Mr Henry Cecil and Lady Boyd-Rochfort, and Miss Fiona Phillips, daughter of Lt-Col and Mrs Harold Phillips.

# STORES URGED TO PROSECUTE

Daily Telegraph Reporter

FIRMS who are reluctant to prosecute staff caught stealing from the till, pilfering stock and falsifying accounts, were condemned yesterday by Mr Terence Martin, managing director of a retail security company.

Mr Martin, of Lodge Service (Security) Ltd., said that only about 10 per cent. of stores were prepared to bring dishonest staff to court, although he thought they were responsible for at least double the losses which resulted from shoplifting.

He found that West End stores took their theft losses more seriously than other stores, which rarely bothered to prosecute dishonest staff.

"This is morally wrong," said Mr Martin. "Shops have a duty to prosecute. Many employees steal because they are in emotional trouble, but it is no solution to sack them. They need the help of probation services."

"Humanitarian duty"

"Small stores must realise they have a humanitarian duty to bring their employees to court."

He was commenting on a report from The Economist intelligence unit that shop workers stealing from tills were making £56 million a year, the same amount as shoplifters.

He also thought the estimated £70 million a year losses from direct staff pilfering and faking of accounts was a conservative figure.

He said firms should pay particular attention to middle-aged women approaching the menopause. "Often their lives have become a cry for help. They steal for no apparent reason other than that they are bored."

"Old people approaching retirement and worrying about existing on the old age pension are also prone to cheat their employers, even if they have worked for them for years."

"These people need help, and the courts are best qualified to do so. We always advise prosecution unless there are extenuating circumstances."

**Typical attitude**

Typical of the attitude of the big stores is that of the John Lewis partnership. Prospective partners, or employees, are told on interview that the company has a strict attitude to honesty and that to infringe this is to invite court prosecution and dismissal on conviction.

Potential employees are told they can be searched on leaving the premises if it is suspected they have stolen goods. A spokesman said yesterday: "In our experience they do not resent this."

Marks and Spencers said that it was extremely difficult to ascertain how much missing stock was due to pilfering by staff. They felt that their carefully selected employees were honest and well-trained.

A spokesman for the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers said: "We are prepared to cooperate with employers in any reasonable attempt to protect their property and the reputation of their employees."

# 'Cheaper houses' claim dismissed by builders

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A STATEMENT yesterday by Mr Walker, Secretary for the Environment, that the cut in Selective Employment Tax would lead to a reduction of £60 on the cost of an average, three-bedroomed house was dismissed as "political claptrap" by the building industry last night.

Mr Walker said in the Commons that the halving of SET would give an estimated decrease of between one and two per cent in building costs.

He told Mr Tom Urwin, Labour MP for Houghton-le-Spring, that the decrease represented about £60 on the cost of the average, three-bedroomed house.

Mr Kenneth Wain, president of the Federation of Master Builders, which represents 20,000 builders and suppliers, said: "I think it's only political claptrap. He has got to say something in Parliament."

The price of cement had risen by £1-10 a ton recently, plumbing costs had risen by seven per cent. in three months and

# Newspaper's duty 'not to be mealy-mouthed'

THE Bar and the Press were united in support of the freedom of the Press, Mr RONALD WATERHOUSE, QC, told a High Court jury yesterday. "A newspaper has a right to speak the truth as it sees it, and a duty not to be mealy-mouthed in what it says," he added.

"We, as members of the Bar, regard ourselves as important bastions of freedom in this country. So do newspapers and rightly so." People depended on newspapers for information and honest comment on matters of public importance.

Mr Waterhouse was opening for the defence in the libel action over a 1968 article in the Daily Mail brought by ASSOCIATED LEISURE LTD, amusement and vending machine dealers.

The article, concerning alleged Mafia infiltration into West End gambling concerns, was published shortly after Associated Leisure had made an unsuccessful bid for Butlin's.

Mr Cyril Shack, the company's managing director, seven of his fellow directors, and the company, claim damages from ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, saying the article implied that in making the Butlin bid Associated Leisure was controlled by the Mafia.

Associated Newspapers deny the words complained of referred to Associated Leisure. Alternatively they contend that, if the words did, they were true and fair comment on a matter of public importance.

Mr Waterhouse invited the jury to find that the American Bally Manufacturing Co., suppliers of machines to Associated Leisure, had been formed with the assistance of a prominent member of the Mafia.

"Doing business with the Mafia means helping the Mafia make a profit with the products of its ill-gotten gains," he added.

**FBI mission**

Mr HERBERT IRWIN, 44, an American undercover FBI and CIA agent, said in evidence that about six years ago he was sent to Britain by both organisations partly to investigate the involvement of American gangsters in British gambling.

Before he left the United States a Mafia member, James Pioneri, told him to get in touch with a nephew in Miami who would "support" the visit "so that I would represent the Mafia."

In 1965 he was introduced in Miami by Pioneri's nephew, Frankie DeLanda, to Mr Cyril Shack and Mr Al Burnett, the London club owners. DeLanda asked them to do what they could for him (Mr Irwin) in London.

"I just said I was interested in getting a piece of the action," he added. He was referring to gambling. Mr Shack said little, but appeared to acquiesce.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

# STARS HONOUR SATCHEMO

By IAN BALL in New York

JAZZ musicians and the politicians who became close friends of Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong will gather in New York tomorrow for the funeral of the jazz trumpeter, who died of a heart attack on Tuesday.

Honorary pallbearers at the service in Queens, a New York suburb where he had lived for many years, will include Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York State and Mayor John Lindsay of New York.

Others will include Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald, Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, David Frost and Count Basie.

**Dearest wish**

It was not known yesterday whether Armstrong would be buried with a jazz accompaniment. If so, it would fulfil one of his dearest wishes.

"In New Orleans, I played at as many funerals as I could get," he said recently, recalling his youth. "and cats died like flies. So I got a lot of nice gigs (engagements) out of that."

**GREEN CROSS CARDS DANGER**

Cards being given to schoolchildren certifying that they are proficient pedestrians, are dangerous because they give a child a false sense of security on the road, the National Association for Road Safety Instruction in Schools said yesterday.

It attacked the recently introduced Green Cross Code, which certifies that a child is proficient after crossing three roads under parental supervision.

The association says Government plans to raise the minimum age for motor-cyclists do not go far enough.

# QUEEN LINER DOCKS

The rust-streaked former Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth, 85,000 tons, docked in Singapore yesterday on the last leg of her voyage from Florida to Hong-kong where she will be refitted as a floating university.—Reuter.

# BOX GIRDER BRIDGES GET SAFETY CODE

By Our Political Staff

A GOVERNMENT-appointed committee has found no reason for doubting the safety and general soundness of steel box girder bridges provided they conform with a new set of rules, Mr Walker, Secretary for the Environment, said last night in a Commons written answer.

The technical committee, under the chairmanship of Dr Alexander Morrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, was appointed in December to investigate this type of construction.

This followed the collapse of a box girder bridge in Pembrokeshire and another in Australia, where 35 people were killed.

Mr Walker said he received the committee's interim report, with a set of rules for the appraisal of designs, on July 2. But apparently the committee gave him earlier notification of its main findings, and this prompted him on June 16 to restrict traffic on 42 bridges. Immediate inspections, which are still continuing, were made on the basis of the new rules.

# £18,500 DEFICIT FOR YOUTH GROUP

The National Association of Youth Clubs showed a deficit of £18,494 in the last financial year, compared with £11,803 in 1969-70, the 60th annual meeting of the association was told yesterday. Higher prices and staff wages were blamed.

# Shot breaks up

One type, wrongly issued, which hit Bulford, contains solid shot. The other, which should have been used, contains bakelite shot that breaks up as the shell leaves the gun.

The ban on the shells will remain until the markings have been altered to make absolutely certain that there can be no further mistakes between two particular types.

As a result eight of the 40mm shells landed on Bulford, one through the roof of an old people's bungalow. Others whistled over the village school where children screamed. No one was injured.

The Army is likely to take disciplinary action over the incident. A report by the inquiry which was held at Larkhill will go to the South-West District headquarters at Taunton and the Ministry of Defence.

A Southern Command spokesman said yesterday that neither the solid shot nor the break-up shot contained explosives. There had been no defect in the gun and safety regulations were not infringed.

"If the break-up shot had been used it would have been perfectly safe," he said.

# Notice to employers

# S.E.T. HALVED from 5th July 1971

The weekly rates of Selective Employment Tax payable by employers are being halved from 5th July 1971. The new rates will be £1-20 for men, £0-60 for women and boys, and £0-40 for girls. The table below shows the main new Class 1 National Insurance stamp rates, and the unchanged Classes 2 and 3 rates.

CLASS 1 EMPLOYED PERSONS		New employer's rate	Employee's rate (unchanged)	Total stamp value	
Employees not contracted out	Men	£2-15	£0-88	£3-03	
	Women	£1-40	£0-75	£2-15	
'Special' cards—i.e. people over 65 (60 women) who are treated as retired and certain married women and widows	Men	£2-15	£0-04	£2-19	
	Women	£1-40	£0-03	£1-43	
Under 18 employees	Boys	£1-22	£0-57	£1-79	
	Girls	£0-93	£0-48	£1-41	
'Special' cards—certain married women under 18		£0-93	£0-01	£0-94	
Contracted out employees	Men	£2-27	£1-00	£3-27	
	Women	£1-48	£0-83	£2-31	
'Special' cards—certain married women and widows		£1-48	£0-03	£1-51	
CLASSES 2 & 3 (unchanged)	Men		Women	Boys	Girls
Class 2: self-employed		£1-24	£1-03	£0-70	£0-60
Class 3: non-employed		£0-99	£0-78	£0-56	£0-48

If you would like fuller details of the new rates please ask your local Social Security Office for leaflet NI 189. Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Account: June 28-July 9. Pay Day: July 20. Bargains Marked: 11,273

Rises: 450. Falls: 353. Unchanged: 1,285. Dollar Premium: 22 1/2 p.c. (+ 1/2 p.c.)

F.T. STOCK INDICES, JULY 7, 1971

Table with 4 columns: Index, Change, High, Low. Values include 385.8, -0.2, 398.8, 305.3.

Gilt-edged adjust to new tap stock: buying in blue chips

THE MARKET spotlight fell on British Government securities on news that the "tap" had run dry in Treasury 9 p.c., 1982-86.

With the "tap" now exhausted, Treasury 9 p.c., 1982-86, ended 1/4 better at 238 1/2.

Interest in the industrial sections was again mainly confined to the takeover favourites and other special situation stocks.

Prof-taking influences more than offset continued talk of new bid developments in Truman Hanbury and the shares closed 10 down at 338p.

Further consideration of the recent good results left Northern Developments 3 1/2 higher at 202p.

and the shares closed 7 down at 156p, after 155p.

Among textiles, British Eukalon reacted to 75p on the "rights" issue news before closing 5 down on the day at 82p.

Firmer opening advices from Wall Street prompted late support for leading oil shares and net gains of 4 points were seen in British Petroleum, at 617p, and Burrell, at 456p.

There was another good two-way business in "Casts" and Selection Trust, the former closing 2 better at 272p, after 276p, and the latter 10 down at 765p, after 780p.

There was also a bid for the shares of Armistage Shanks, which ended 5 up at 87p, after 80p.

The reasoning behind the excitement was that, with the company's business in the same line of country as Twyford's (the subject of a bid from Glynwed), Armistage Shanks might attract a bidder.

A. S. Shanks has more than doubled in value already this year — they were recommended here at 40p on Jan. 14 — now could be the time to take a handsome profit.

BRITISH FUNDS

Table of British Funds with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

DOMINION STOCKS

Table of Dominion Stocks with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Table of Foreign Stocks with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

DOLLAR STOCKS

Table of Dollar Stocks with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

BANKS, DISCOUNT, H.P.

Table of Banks, Discount, and H.P. with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

FOOD & CATERING

Table of Food & Catering with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

BUILDING & ROADS

Table of Building & Roads with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

SHOES & LEATHERS

Table of Shoes & Leathers with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

Table of Stocks with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

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ELECTRICAL & RADIO

Table of Electrical & Radio stocks with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

DRAPERY & STORES

Table of Drapery & Stores with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

INDUSTRIALS

Table of Industrials with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

Stock Price + or -

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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table of Financial Trusts with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table of Investment Trusts with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

TEXTILES

Table of Textiles with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

OIL SHARES

Table of Oil Shares with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

PAPERS & PUBLISHERS

Table of Papers & Publishers with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

MOTORS & AIRCRAFT

Table of Motors & Aircraft with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

PROPERTY

Table of Property with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

INSURANCE

Table of Insurance with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

SHIPPING

Table of Shipping with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

TOBACCO

Table of Tobacco with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

PLANTATIONS

Table of Plantations with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

RECENT ISSUES

Table of Recent Issues with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

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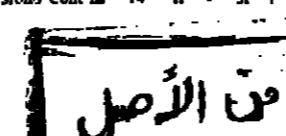
Table of Recent Issues with columns for Name, Price, and Change.

RECENT ISSUES

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COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS 'Lofs' profits leap by £4m

THE YEAR to March 31 was the one in which London and Overseas Pre-tax profits really steamed... from £1,080,855 to £1,750,340...

'Pru' progresses THE giant Prudential Assurance continues to progress. During the first half of this year life assurance...

Cronite's more from less THERE IS another dividend rise for shareholders in Cronite...

Liner Concrete misses LATEST BLOW from Liner Concrete...

Whitbread tops it up THE 9 p.c. FINAL dividend from Whitbread means that this brewer...

Triumph Investment IN HIS statement with the Triumph Investment Trust annual report...

Union Discount well away AGAIN it has been a good opening half for Union Discount...

Fashion & General upturn WITH ITS 1970-71 pre-tax profits having really taken off...

Fodens misses forecast ALTHOUGH 1970-71 has seen Fodens pre-tax profits move on...

Blackwood Hodge slows THE PAGE has slowed for earth-moving specialist Blackwood Hodge...

Wall St. active THE Wall Street Stock Market yesterday fought off some late session profit taking...

INVESTMENT & BUSINESS

City Editor KENNETH FLEET DAILY TELEGRAPH CITY OFFICE 112 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4BS Telephone 01-236 8925/9

Needy maps the ground for an incomes policy

MOVES towards producing a three-way agreement between the Government, the trades unions and the employers on a framework for economic growth were cautiously taken at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

His talks will cover the 'whole field' of profits, prices, dividends, wages, investment and unit costs. The most optimistic assessment of yesterday's developments was that the first tentative steps had been taken towards evolving a prices and incomes policy agreement by wrapping up the package in different material.

The real issue, he added, was the management of economic affairs that would safeguard the purchasing power of the pound and the promotion of reasonable growth that would produce a rise in real incomes. The old state is far from being wiped clean, but the net result, according to yesterday's assessments, is that the narrow prices and incomes debate is now being conducted on a wide front and the atmosphere is improving.

Large sterling inflow worries Hongkong

HUGE sums of sterling have been transferred from London to Hongkong for investment in the Colony's booming stock market. The director of Hongkong's exchange control office has asked bankers and brokers to take steps to prevent resulting large profits made in recent months from being reinvested in foreign securities...

Exchange rate insurance limitation

THE facility for insuring against exchange risks, available to nationalised industries and local authorities, will be restricted to borrowings of 10 years or more from yesterday. Mr Terence Higgins, Minister of State, Treasury, said in a Commons written answer yesterday.

Request to see Pergamon report

Mr Maxwell and his family companies will not come into force until Mr Maxwell's reappointment is confirmed at the annual meeting. But these cold commercial facts have not so far served to pacify the institutions. They have shown 'singular opposition' to the proposal to have Mr Maxwell back. So needless to say, has Saul Steinberg's Leason Data Processing, which retains a 53 p.c. stake in Pergamon.



Mr ANTHONY BARBER, Chancellor of the Exchequer - little indication of a short-term change in policy for the present.

Pickfords Travel to join National Freight Corp.

THE Government is moving Pickfords Travel Service from the Transport Holdings Company to the National Freight Corporation. Mr Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

Warner Holidays to pay £200,000 for Vista Tours

WARNER HOLIDAYS has agreed to pay up to £200,000 for Vista Tours, which would fit in nicely with its own overseas package tour business. Vista Jet offers middle-price holidays and sells them almost entirely through retail travel agents.

Trafalgar denies ultimatum to Cunard

TRAFALGAR HOUSE Investments is still hoping to get the Cunard Steam-Ship board to agree terms for the £24 million take-over, a spokesman said last night. Still busily buying shares in the market, Trafalgar said it will press on with the bid even if it does not get Cunard's approval. But it denied that an ultimatum had been issued to the board. 'We will talk while it is worth talking,' said the spokesman.

Johnnies to spend £11.7m on Rhodesian nickel mine

JOHANNESBURG Consolidated Investments announced yesterday that it will develop its Rhodesian nickel prospect at Shandani into a mine at an estimated cost of £11.7 million. It will be on stream by 1973 at an initial rate of 720,000 tons of ore a year to yield around 4,500 metric tons of refined nickel.

A further prospect at Damba, some 40 miles north west of Shandani is being evaluated and a final decision will be taken in the next six to nine months. Copper will be a by-product but the amount is unspecified.

I understand that Johnnies will not finance the mine entirely from its own resources and that others will be given participation in the project. No one is saying who these partners will be. But Anglo American Corporation might well take a stake because the Shandani prospect actually adjoins a cattle ranch belonging to Anglo's chairman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

THE SCOTTISH Stock Exchange will be the first regional stock exchange to do, according to a report compiled by the Royal Family when the Duke of Edinburgh opens the new Scottish Stock Exchange on July 22. Trading will be halted for the opening ceremony at midday but will recommence after lunch for normal business so that the Duke can see the new market in operation.

Duke to open Scottish S.E.

FRENCH industrialists see a continuing rise in ex-factory prices in the coming months, according to a report compiled by the French National Statistics Institute. Production is also expected to grow but at a slower rate than expected earlier this year, partly owing to the seasonal fall in demand.

French prices rising

THE minimum purchase price is £100,000, which will go up £1 for every £1 of pre-tax profit of Vista for the year ending Nov. 31, as long as it does not exceed £200,000. The price will be payable in two instalments. The first, £25,000 in cash and £75,000 in Warner's Ordinary shares, will be on or about July 28. The second instalment will be a month after Vista produces its audited balance sheet.

John Menzies (Holdings) Limited

Table with 2 columns: 1971, 1970. Rows include Turnover, Trading Profit, Ordinary Dividend, Net retained profit, Earnings per share.

John M. Menzies, chairman and chief executive, covered the following points in his review already circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts. Results: Profits before tax have increased from £775,000 to £949,000, a rise of 22.5%. This performance has been achieved by an increase in sales of 12.4% which has outweighed over-rising costs, and by eliminating unnecessary expenses. This has been the first full year of trading under the revised management structure imposed during the previous year and the results reflect the first benefits of the changes then made. The directors recommend a final dividend of 9%, making a total of 18% for the year.

Heath writes for the history books

BY THE CITY EDITOR

THE WHITE PAPER on this country's admission to the European Economic Community has the Prime Minister's unmistakable silhouette on each of its 45 pages. Here is Mr Heath's appointment with history. Unless you believe that the Government will fall before Labour's disunited Opposition, this appointment will be kept.

No one can seriously believe that the Conservative party has lost its will to govern. No one should therefore seriously believe that the United Kingdom will not formally join the EEC on Jan 1, 1973 and begin to travel the transitional road, varying in time from five to seven years, to the full obligations of membership.

The City and the financial community is on balance heavily in favour of Europe. Manufacturing industry is of similar frame of mind and the majority of the farming community now accepts that the likely benefits outweigh the immediate disadvantages.

The White Paper does not contain a comprehensive balance sheet and profit and loss account offering statistical 'proof' that EEC membership is the right course. No such exercise would be practical in a meaningful sense. Britain in Europe is a dynamic situation, with known immediate changes setting other, unquantifiable changes in train, that in turn will create further change, and so on in a continuous process.

Whether the people of this country still have the character, competence, skill and energy so to alter their ways that this economy rises to the right level of efficiency and competitiveness is a matter for us. None of these things can be mystically guaranteed by adding Britain's signature to the Rome Treaty.

THE SCOTTISH Stock Exchange will be the first regional stock exchange to do, according to a report compiled by the Royal Family when the Duke of Edinburgh opens the new Scottish Stock Exchange on July 22. Trading will be halted for the opening ceremony at midday but will recommence after lunch for normal business so that the Duke can see the new market in operation.

Correcting the earnings ratio

THERE are four aspects of the White Paper that deserve to be stressed: 1-The notion that there are two other economically cosier 'homes' for this country—a North Atlantic free trade area and the Commonwealth—is quite properly dispelled. The United States would dominate the former in a crushing manner and the countries of the latter are not even prepared to offer us the choice. 2-If we believe as a country that we have still a part of some importance in the world, then the European stage is the sole place to play it. If we turn down the rôle, 'in a single generation we should have renounced an imperial past and rejected a European future.'

Long tap a tight one

TO REPLACE Treasury 9 p.c. 1992-96 which ran dry yesterday, the Bank of England has issued a further tranche of £400 million of 9.5 p.c. Treasury Loan, 1997, at a price of 99.5 p.c. That gives the new long tap a redemption yield of 9.25 p.c. which compared with 9.45 p.c. on Treasury 1992-96. The differential is large enough to keep the long end of the market buoyant, amounting, as it does, to around 1 1/2 in price terms. But it will not give any great solace to companies looking for cheaper loan capital or home-owners hoping for a cut in mortgage rates.

Shareholders will be welcome at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday July 29th 1971 at 12 Noon in the Chartered Accountants Hall 27 Queen Street Edinburgh

Shareholders will be welcome at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Thursday July 29th 1971 at 12 Noon in the Chartered Accountants Hall 27 Queen Street Edinburgh. The present holding company, publicly quoted since 1962, stems from a family business founded in 1833. The head office is in Edinburgh.

John Menzies is one of the two largest distributors of newspapers, books and stationery in the U.K. It owns and operates a network of nearly a hundred wholesale depots and more than three hundred shops and bookstalls throughout the country. Other trading interests include transport contracting, computer bureau operation and minor manufacturing activities. The policy of closing our smaller outlets and opening larger units is proving correct and has produced a record profit. Margins are improving and costs are being contained within manageable proportions. We are budgeting for an increase of 16% in selling space during the current year with a continuing increase in square feet of selling space in future years. 10 shops are being refitted and 5 re-sited to raise them to the standards required for successful modern merchandising. Cash flow and sales of surplus properties will provide adequate resources for this programme. Other trading activities: Randax-EDP Limited, our computer bureau operation, encountered problems during the year associated with the late delivery and subsequent unsatisfactory performance of new equipment. A profit is expected in the current year. The services of John Menzies (Transport) Limited are attracting substantial business. Development expenditure has adversely affected results, but an improvement in performance is anticipated as this former service department becomes a profit centre. Our bookmatch manufacturing companies have completed their running in period, and our small advertising agency has been sold at a satisfactory price. A copy of the accounts can be obtained from the Secretary.

Hanover Buildings, Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2YQ

COMPANIES

RESULTS

John Waddington

JOHN WADDINGTON, the country's biggest mail playing cards as well as a substantial printing group, is raising the dividend total for the third successive year. A two and a half p.c. rise with a 35 p.c. final takes the total up from 47 1/2 p.c. to 50 p.c. During the year, ended March 28, pre-tax profits came up from £800,216 to £779,263.

S and U Stores

ALTHOUGH a 5 p.c. final from the retailing and mail order group S and U Stores makes a rise against total of 30 p.c. it is actually giving its shareholders a rise for the latest period covers only 10 months against 12 last time. The period has produced pre-tax profits of £574,245. Allowing for adjustments this would give an annual profit exceeding £600,000—a useful improvement on the £556,420 for the 1969-70 year.

Surmah Valley Tea

ALTHOUGH NOW suffering from Bangla Desh border raids Surmah Valley Tea offers holders a "cheerful cup" today with news of a 108.3 p.c. jump in net profits for the 1970 year ended Dec. 3. Pre-tax profit rose from £18,856 to £207,100. After tax and overspill relief the net profit figure shows a 109.2 p.c. rise at £147,004 over 1969's £70,287. A 50 p.c. dividend total

was declared for 1970 year against 25 p.c. in 1969.

IN BRIEF

Birchcliffe and Forder. Pre-tax profit for half-year ended Feb. 28 £30,250 (£102,139). Tax £12,000 (£40,000). No interim (5 p.c.). Bristol Evening Post Profit for year ended March 31 £853,601 (£872,850) after tax of £554,569 (£422,048). Final dividend 3p a share, payable Sept. 8, making 5 1/2p (5p). Delson and Co. First half pre-tax profit £95,554 (£93,693). Tax £40,500 (£42,000). West Coast Associated Tanneries: Pre-tax profit for year to March 31 £105,957 (£37,133), tax £35,474 (£28,581). No dividend. White City (Glasgow): Pre-tax profit for 1970 £45,662 (£36,238), tax £17,717 (£16,500). Dividend 5 1/2 p.c. (same), pay Aug. 21. Interim dividends: English and New York Trust, 5 p.c. (same), pay Aug. 13. Bulpitts (Swan Brand), special interim 4 p.c., pay July 18, following bid from B S R.

CHAIRMEN

Triplex Holdings MR TREVOR PEPPERCOORN, chairman of Triplex Holdings, told shareholders yesterday that the current year "has started moderately and if all goes well, results should be better than last year. After a poor first half, Triplex is expected to show pre-tax earnings of £1.4 million last time. He also told the annual meeting of the safety glass and engineering group, 66 p.c.-owned by

Pilkington Brothers, that capital expenditure this year would be around £2 million against only £338,000 in 1970. In the previous three years, spending on plant averaged over £1.25 million annually.

Guthrie Corporation

IF THE pattern of "trading upsurge" for Guthrie Corporation "continues" in the second half of the current year as it did in 1970 then profits for 1971 "will show a reasonable improvement," chairman Sir Eric Griffith-Jones said at the annual meeting yesterday.

Operating profits for the first four months of the year for the same 1970 half, he said, the production of rubber, palm oil, palm kernels and tea were all up over 1970. Some 80 p.c. of the rubber crop and 70 p.c. of the oil palm product had already been sold, mostly on a forward basis. Rubber sale prices were above the current annual average, and the Templeton carpets division was now out of the red.

Electronic Rentals and General Holdings—Sir Charles Norton: Four board members look to the future with every confidence and I anticipate that shareholders will have cause for satisfaction when the results for the current year are known.

Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining—Mr Fraser S. Bird: A drop in 1972 profits must be anticipated as profitable antimony sales are unlikely. Company is seeking new mining ventures "and while it is too early for me to tell you of these, there are most interesting possibilities, which cross possible, which to Rhodesia in April." My visit to Rhodesia—Sir Hugh Fraser: Intend narrowing the gap between the interim and final dividends in the current year.

John Mendes (Holdings)—Mr J. M. Mendes: While sales for the first nine weeks have improved by 12 p.c., salaries, wages and transport costs have all risen steeply and the increase is likely to be reflected in the current year's saving of £100,000 in S.E.T. A rise in cover prices of newspapers, magazines, books and other merchandise is expected during the year.

Montagu Trust—Mr F. D. O'Brien Newman: Group has been built up to provide a diversified and continually expanding range of banking, insurance and other financial services. The company is an area of the world and I am convinced that we are well placed to meet the challenge of the year ahead.

Nene Valley Securities—Mr J. F. Nash: In view of the increasingly stringent requirements it now appears unlikely that the company's share exchange quotation will be restored in the immediate future.

Tate of Leeds—Mr T. Tate: There is a continuing strong demand for Ford products but unless Ford can produce in considerable volume for the rest of the year, the effect of the strike will be reflected in the car and truck results.

Telbude Ceylon Investments—Mr A. E. J. Emet: Too early in year to venture forecast, but first five months of 1970 level, 12 p.c. increase over 1970's level. W. and J. Glossop—Mr V. C. Jones: These are early days but with the good start to the year's operations it would not be too much to anticipate that the year will show some growth in turnover with at least maintenance of our profit margins.

BIDS AND DEALS

Buck and Hickman THE board of Buck and Hickman, in forward to the agreed bid from Sterling Guarantee Trust, tells shareholders that on the basis of a revaluation of the group's assets, assets are worth 60p a share. A revaluation of the freehold Whitechapel Road property, which is an open market value vacant possession, and assuming redevelopment on a 3:1 plot ratio, that an office development permit can be obtained and that plan-

ning consents will be forthcoming, shows it worth £4.7 million. Jones Lang Wootton, the valuers, reckon the Watford property to be worth about £450,000 and the Birmingham and Manchester warehouses not very different from the £52,000 at which they were valued three

Drakes-Guest, Keen

INVESTMENT group Drakes has sold the Willen Key and Hardware Company, which it took over with Parker Winder and Achurch, to the Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds group for £250,000 cash. The deal excludes the leasehold interest of Willen House in Bath Street, E.C.1, which Willen Key will quit by next June.

Twyford-Glynwed

THE TWYFORDS Holdings directors, together with financial advisers N. M. Rothschild and Sons, are considering the £9.1-million bid from Glynwed and will communicate with shareholders as soon as possible. Meanwhile they advise them to take no action.

KMPH has acquired the outstanding 20 p.c. minority interest in its subsidiary Specialist Research Group for 25,000 of its ordinary shares worth £23,750 in markets.

NEW ISSUES

British Enkalon THE expected rights issue from British Enkalon, the man-made fibre producer, is a one-for-six at £2.025. The company is 61.7 p.c. owned by the Dutch group Akzo NV, which has undertaken to subscribe for the corresponding period of 2,489,564 of the new shares. This means that 1,543,770 shares are left for other holders and with the existing shares at 82p the "rights" are worth 13p a share.

British Enkalon says its business for the first four months of 1971 has been satisfactory and volume of sales has been higher than in the corresponding period. Subject to there being no material change in trading conditions and no unexpected increase in costs, it is expecting its pre-tax profits will be not less than 1970's—£2,827,000 after adding back interest on the 7.5 p.c. convertible loan 1969-70. Further, it expects to at least maintain the 12 p.c. dividend on the increased capital.

S and W Berisford

S. AND W. BERISFORD, the Chester-based food group that supplies most of the country's supermarkets, plans to increase its borrowing powers from one to three times the aggregate of the share capital and consolidated reserves. Preference shareholders will be offered an increase of secured loan 1969-70, payable to them in compensation for the variation of their rights.

CONTRACTS

Aerospace orders

ORDERS worth nearly £1.5 million have been won by 38 companies who took part in business missions organised by the British National Export Council's aerospace committee between 1968 and 1970. B.N.E.C. announced yesterday that the preliminary results from a questionnaire—so far 38 out of the 60 companies taking part have replied—showed they had been invited to tender for business worth £11.7 million.

Stirling-Astaldi

A £12 MILLION contract signed in Sweden yesterday will lead to three times the aggregate of the share capital and consolidated reserves. Preference shareholders will be offered an increase of secured loan 1969-70, payable to them in compensation for the variation of their rights.

1970 Trust raises its offer for NMC again

THE institution-backed group set up last year by former Associated Television Corporation chief Mr Robin Gill, and billed hopefully as "a small, free enterprise version of the late Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, is encountering unexpected difficulties in its first attempt to mount a bid for a public company. Two-and-a-half months ago, Mr Gill's 1970 Trust approached NMC Investments, once more grandly known as the National Mining Corporation, with an offer which has subsequently been raised twice without producing much of significance from the board and from a flat, undated rejection. NMC's three directors and friends own a commanding 47 p.c. of the equity. The company is now an investment business, with a portfolio dominated by mining and mining finance stocks. Performance has been unexciting, with latest six month profits falling down from £24,400 to £18,600.

Assets per share have been downgraded from 18.5p last year to 16.5p. Mr Gill's 1970 Trust opened the bidding with terms below the asset worth, but has added to its offer, that its latest offer, worth 21p a share and £864,000 for the whole capital, represents a 22 1/2 p.c. premium. The first bid was worth 15p a share. Speaking mostly through deputy chairman Mr G. Houghton Brown, NMC reacted at first with "inadequate." After precisely a month's cogitation, shareholders were told the terms were "wholly inadequate." On June 18, 1970 Trust raised the temptation to 18p. A mere "inadequate" dismissed this one. Yesterday, 1970 Trust put another 5p on its terms, which it feels is justified by the existence of a potentially useful £1 million gross tax loss arising from NMC's share dealings. It seems reasonable that the holders of the offer 55 p.c. of NMC's capital deserves a fuller explanation if another rejection is contemplated.

PROPERTIES

Alliance succeeds

ALLIANCE Property Holdings and the other requisitionists successfully obtained an injunction yesterday restraining Raglan Property Trust from issuing any more shares until tomorrow, when there will be another hearing.

Charwood Alliance

THE substantial residential portfolio of Charwood Alliance Holdings is to be revalued during the current year, chairman Mr P. J. Broomhall discloses in his annual report. The group last revalued its 700 houses and 5,000 flats at about £5 million, but the revaluation is expected to throw up a surplus.

Garrick Hotel sold

LATEST BUY by the fast-growing English and Continental Property Company is the well-known Garrick Hotel on the corner of Charing Cross Road and Irving Street, London.

The price paid to the vendors, De Vere Hotels, was over £500,000.

Lafarge

THE Lafarge Organisation is in the final stages of negotiating a sale of its lease of 207, Sloane Street, London, S.W. The sale, says chairman Mr C. G. de la Roche, is a "substantial sum" for future investment. A short leasehold interests are in the balance sheet at just under £200,000. The group intends to move to Windsor in the autumn.

APPOINTMENTS

Abern Services

FOLLOWING the acquisition by associates of Mr Brian Wolfson, the managing director of Abern Services, Mr Wolfson and Mr A. Noon have joined the board.

From next week the company (for the first time) will be managed by Mr Andrew McLean, who was murdered in Hyde Park earlier this year, will be known as Abern Services. The 40,000 shares held by Mr Wolfson's associates came from a former director and former secretary who left the company over two years ago.

Tea Corporation—Mr A. J. M. Aizick has been appointed a director. Dimbulva Valley (Ceylon) Tea—Mr J. A. Downes has resigned after the death of Mr J. H. Chaplin has been appointed to succeed him.

Murray Group—Mr E. Osborne has been elected director. Sir Walter Walker Securities—Mr Ian H. Walker has been appointed to the board. Last year he managed the company's High Income Trust.

London Progressive Advertising—Mr L. A. Connolly and Mr P. J. Workman have been appointed to the board. Premier Consolidated Oilfields—Mr N. G. Bolton and Mr K. Collins have been re-elected to the board.

Bank of Adelaide—Lord Garner has been appointed chairman of the London board to succeed Sir Stephen Holmes. Sir Anthony Perival, formerly Secretary of the Export Credits Guarantees Department, has been appointed to the London board.

EEC BUSINESS

Renault profits slide

DESPITE a lift in sales from Fr8,538 million to Fr10,674 million, Renault, the French State-owned car group, has turned in profits for 1970 of just Fr5.5 million compared with the Fr151.2 million notched up in 1969. The profits collapse is attributed largely to the fact that selling prices could not be increased sufficiently to keep pace with mounting costs of raw materials. For Renault the price of materials jumped some 30 p.c. last year. Its wages bill was 22 p.c. higher although the work force rose by only 8 p.c. Renault also warns that the extensive strikes at its plants earlier this year, particularly at the key Le Mans factory, has not only created delivery problems but has also compromised all efforts taken to improve the 1971 results. Despite a dip of 5 p.c. in overall domestic sales of cars, Renault's share of the French market climbed last year from 30 p.c. to about 33 p.c.

BMW sales up 5 p.c.

BMW, the West German motor and machine-tool group, reports sales for the first half of 1971 up by 5 p.c. to DM675 million. The executive chairman points out the growth rate goes against a comparable 19 p.c. in 1970 and that he does not expect the rate for 1971 as a whole to reach that of 1970. But he does think that business will be sufficient to ensure BMW's earnings position—down last year from DM57.7 million to DM74.2 million. BMW yesterday denied reports that it was planning a merger with Daimler-Benz, Volkswagen or Fiat.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

Derbyshire

THE DERRYSHIRE Building Society which earlier this year experienced a "run" on its funds, of crisis proportions as a result of the crash of Rolls-Royce yesterday announced return to normality with its half-year figures. More money has been invested with the society than ever before. Total assets are now in excess of £20 million with liquid assets amounting to 12.7 p.c. of the total.

AMERICAN COMMODITIES

SUGAR No. 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE QUESTOR COLUMN

Peter Welham Peter Duffy

Blackwood Hodge set to ride up with road-building

THE optimists who pushed Blackwood Hodge up 3p yesterday to within a fraction of the year's high at 50 1/2p ahead of the half-time figures may be possibly have over-called their hand. First half profits, not had in itself £2.06 million, not had in itself in view of the references to a slow-down in sales, "but hardly glittering in comparison with the 60 p.c. profits jump in 1970. But the guarded repeat forecast of £5.2 million still means that second half profits will climb by 29 p.c., which is within an ace of last year's 31 p.c. improvement in the latter half.

Charitably calculating earnings on the £5.2 million forecast the prospective rating is well over 17, which leaves the share price in no shape to weather any bad news.

Whesoe slim and fitter

BULLS of Whesoe have been in good form of late, and their reward, apart from seeing the share price up from 34p to touch 52p late last night, comes in the form of a judiciously optimistic statement from Lord Eroll in the 1970-71 report. Less importance attaches to the change of year-end to December, which takes the accounting and planning work into the dead season. But the forecast of £5.4 million for the 14-month period is hardly all that encouraging, and the fact that Blackwood Hodge plans to pay 20 p.c. for the 14-month period in place of the forecast of 18 p.c. for the 12-month period could be seen as a marginal down-grading on a time-adjusted basis. Next year, however, should see at least the 20 p.c. figure adopted.

million order book £9 million-odd is work in progress; and with the CEGE out of the market there must be the possibility that last year's fall in profits from £440,000 to £102,000 will be projected in 1971-72 into the red.

Fodens could be worth buying

IF THERE is any lesson to be learned from the bitterly fought battle for Atkinson Lorries last year it is that in a bid situation it invariably pays to cash in your profits and run. Whether the new City Code guidelines on profit forecasts will alter this remains to be seen, but Fodens (the unsuccessful bidder for Atkinson Lorries) has missed its forecast and a bid that on paper was worth 41p per Atkinson share would now be worth just 50. That said, the successful bid from Seddon is now worth 48p against a national 64p and Seddon will do very well indeed if its forecast made at the time of the bid. Perhaps the commercial vehicle market is exceptional, but it has experienced a rapid swing bound from boom to near slump conditions in the short space of six months. And in Fodens case it was amplified by its large dependence on the construction industry.

But the main factor affecting this sector is the Government's reluctance to come down off fence and agree a new formula for regulations concerning unarticulated vehicles. Meanwhile Fodens — and others — make their plans to go over to a four-day week. The forecast was £1.5 million pre-tax and in the event Fodens has produced £1.29 million—usefully up from the previous year's £1.8 million and a new record. The trouble is that there is no short-term prospect of the market turning up, while competitive conditions make it difficult to pass on the impact of higher costs. That said the shares at their current level look rather overvalued. Down from a peak of 252 1/2p this year the shares at 183p (up 15p on the figures) are selling at just 6.9 times earnings while the yield on the twice-covered dividend is as good as 6.8 p.c. On anything but a short-term view they could be cheap.

What has done the damage this year is primarily the slow-down in home sales, up 3 p.c. at £9.25 million against the break 41 p.c. jump in the comparable half year in 1970. March, May and June saw the order level slipping away fast and there are no signs of an imminent pick-up. The factors take the blame—the plateau in the road building programme and the abolition of investment grants, which coupled with general liquidity problems sapped contractors' enthusiasm for buying.

Equally, there have been problems in some overseas markets with margins under pressure from competition in Canada, where B.H. swiftly side-stepped into rental and financing. Overall, however, the performance is impressive with sales up 15 p.c. against 14 p.c. a year ago. But if the 1971 pattern at home has been disappointing things could brighten up next year. The re-allocation of road-building suggests that 1972 could record new construction started and there will be the backlog of 1971 purchasing to come. And by way of a bonus, there is the £100 million winter public works programme said to be in preparation.

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The Guthrie Corporation Group

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of The Guthrie Corporation Limited was held on 7 July 1971. The Annual Report and the Review of the Chairman, Sir Eric Griffith-Jones KBE CMG, may be obtained from the Secretary at 52/54 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0BD.

Summary of Group results table with columns for 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and rows for Sales, Profit after taxation, Earnings per ordinary share, Dividends per ordinary share.

Guthrie Estates The Group has 176,000 planted acres in Malaysia and in 1970 produced 67,282 metric tons of rubber and 51,197 long tons of oil palm products.

Guthrie Industries BRITISH CARPETS DIVISION Templeton Carpets Grays Carpets Kingsmead Carpets Carpet Yarn Spinners Tasman-Scottish Carpets (Australia) Templeton Sur-Lok (Canada) RUBBER MANUFACTURING AND TEXTILES DIVISION Lintaform (Loudwater) Lintaform (Manchester) W. Armes & Son Ratcliffe Brothers (Victoria) Eric C. Flower Ltd Guthrie-Pullen Wm. Symington & Son

THE CONTINENTAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRUST LIMITED

Managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited Year ended 31st May

TOTAL REVENUE table with columns for 1971 and 1970 and rows for Loss: Expenses, Interest, NET REVENUE BEFORE TAXATION, Less: Taxation, Preference Dividend, NET REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR ORDINARY DIVIDEND, EARNED ON ORDINARY SHARES, ORDINARY DIVIDEND PAID, TOTAL NET ASSETS (£'000), Net assets attributable to: Debenture Stocks, Dollar Loan, Preference Shares, ORDINARY SHARES, Net asset value per 25p Ordinary Share including an amount in respect of the full dollar premium, of

MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST India and Pakistan 30" x 40" - fully coloured Price 25p from the publishers, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4A. Tel. 01-4039111.

8% NOTTINGHAM CITY BONDS INVEST NOW 4 or 5 YEARS TRUSTEE SECURITY MIN. £500 Details from City Treasurer (CC), Nottingham NG1 2DE. Tel: 0602-48571



Triplex Holdings Limited

Improved Performance in Second Half-Year. Outlook More Encouraging.

Extracts from the address by the Chairman Mr. T. E. Peppercoorn, to the 50th Annual General Meeting held on Wednesday, 7th July.

Year ended 31st March, 1971.

While the recovery pre-tax profit of £1,414,000 (£703,500) indicates a useful recovery it is still less than the 1969 figure of £1.3m., despite an increase in turnover, and at 9.7% the return on capital employed is clearly inadequate.

Major strikes and cost increases had a disastrous effect on the first half year's profit. Trading conditions improved during the second six months with demand following a more stable pattern than had been experienced for some time. Stability in the form of a fair approximation of actual demand to forecast estimates over a period of immense importance to the Safety Glass Company which is very susceptible to the sort of fluctuations to which the British motor industry is so prone.

Other favourable factors were an all round improvement in efficiency with better utilisation of resources and a more satisfactory price level.

A final dividend of 8 1/2p, to maintain the total for the year at 12 1/2p, is recommended. This is not fully covered but the Board feels it to be justified by the encouraging performance for the second half year and the somewhat better outlook for the motor industry.

The fixed assets of the Group were revalued and the surplus of some £3m. is incorporated in the balance sheet.

Direct exports again increased with a rise of some 18% to £1,033,000 while indirect exports were steady at just under £7m. Capital expenditure at £538,000 was unusually low. In the current year it is planned to spend nearly £2m.

Research and development continued at a high level. Encouraging progress was made with "Ten Twenty" glass, the exceptionally strong, thin, high quality toughened glass, already being used in the more advanced aircraft. The main research effort is being directed toward quantity production for the motor industry where the potential is both exciting and considerable.

The Engineering Companies showed a 30% increase in turnover and a profit improvement of nearly 18%. Triplex Ireland profit margins came under severe pressure and profits suffered a set-back.

This year has started moderately and if all goes well results should be better than last year.

In the longer term the Common Market offers opportunities for growth for the Company far beyond anything that can be expected if Great Britain does not join.

THE LAFARGE ORGANISATION LTD Report & Accounts to March 28, 1971 (posted July 7, 1971)

Salient Points from Statement by J. G. Beever, O.B.E., Chairman

(Already announced pre-tax profits of £277,449 (1970: £271,871). Recommended final dividend of 4.2 p.c. making a total of 8.36 p.c. for the year (1970: 8.32 p.c.).

While our financial results have been depressed by external factors in the last three years, the Group's structure, organisation, financial control and staffing are substantially stronger than they were. We should be well placed to take advantage of more favourable background conditions and a slowing down of inflation if and when they materialise and to restore the growth and profitability of your Company.

Ciments Lafarge increased its shareholding during the year from 43.5% to just over 50%. We are reviewing measures in association with that company for increasing the production of our existing product range, especially high-alumina cements, and also for diversification into related fields.

We are now in the final stages of negotiating a satisfactory sale of the lease of our head office premises at 207 Sloane Street, London and intend to move Group administration to Windsor, Berks. In the autumn, relocating the offices of Lafarge Aluminous Cement and True Flue in new buildings now under construction at the two West Thurrock, Essex, factory sites.

All operating companies except one, improved turnover and profits significantly. Lafarge Aluminous Cement Company: Profits and turnover improved, particularly in the export market where sales increased by over 30%. Lone Star Lafarge, the new U.S. company in which we have a 25% interest, has started well.

Scottish Construction Company: Had an extremely bad year and made a substantial loss. Severe financial constraints were delayed in turnover dropped by about 10%. Severe increases in costs of labour, materials and overheads were incurred.

True Flue: Recovered well from its disappointing results of 1969/70 and had a most satisfactory trading year. Turnover and profits increased materially. The outlook for the remainder of 1971 appears favourable.

Duracel: Despite substantial costs increases, made good progress. Both turnover and profit increased. Duracel is operating in an increasingly competitive field, but is planning to take a greater share of the growing market in fire protection.

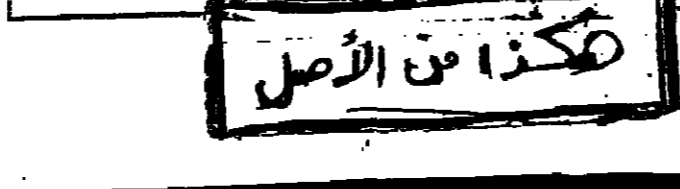
Code Dedman: Had a highly satisfactory year. Sales for the nine months ending December 1971 appear promising but the special expenses incurred in transferring factory and offices from Sunbury to larger premises at Bracknell, have to be absorbed.

ENGLISH AND INTERNATIONAL TRUST LIMITED

Anglo-Scottish amalgamated Corporation Limited

The 42nd Annual General Meeting is being held today. \* A final dividend of 11p per Ordinary share of £1 each is recommended making 17p for the year ended 5th April, 1971. The Directors expect to maintain the dividend for next year if the estimates of revenue are achieved. \* At 28th May last the net asset value attributable to each Ordinary share of £1 was 356p. \* It is proposed to sub-divide the Ordinary shares of £1 each into Ordinary shares of 25p each. \* To expand existing business and to take advantage of new investment opportunities the Company has recently raised further capital by the issue of £1,500,000 7% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1986.

DOUGLASS HEWITT Chairman A copy of the Report and Accounts is available from 68, Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AF.



WESTBRICK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Summary of Results—Year to 31st March. Table with columns for 1971 and 1970, and rows for Sales, Trading Profit, Profit available, and Gross Dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES Eurodollar rates hold steady: sterling firm

FURTHER increases in prime rate by United States banks had been largely discounted yesterday and Eurodollar rates remained fairly steady. Sterling rose during the day from \$2.4184 to \$2.4188 for technical reasons.

THE POUND ABROAD and OTHER MARKET RATES. Table listing exchange rates for various currencies and gold prices.

COMMODITIES LONDON METAL MARKET. Table listing prices for various metals like copper, lead, zinc, and tin.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET. THE BALTIK: Wheat: Canadian Manitoba... Market heavily supplied throughout. Prices are steady.

COVENT GARDEN. Market heavily supplied throughout. Prices are steady. Good demand for all varieties.

UNIT TRUST PRICES

Table listing various unit trusts and their prices, including ARACUS UNIT MANAGEMENT, ARREY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., and others.

IMMEDIATE INCOME £450 a year paid monthly

An investment of £5,000 in a Twentieth Century Income Bond guarantees you a regular monthly income of £37.50. This means that you retain the advantage of our present high rate of 9% for the next three years, after which your capital is returned intact.

You can invest any sum you like from £1,000 to £25,000 in multiples of £100. For example, £2,000 earns you £15.00 a month starting immediately.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

History House, Brighton BN1 3FX. 143 St. Charles St., Birmingham B3 3LR. Tel: Brighton 28324. Tel: Birmingham 236 8194/5.

WHESOE

The Rt. Hon. Lord Eroll of Hale, Chairman, made the following points in his annual review for the year ended 27th March 1971, which has been circulated to shareholders.

- 1. The vigorous and successful pursuit of objectives set out in my supplementary statement of 30th July last.
2. Reduction of the Group overdraft and loans from £2,965,781 to £1,744,846 with a reduction in interest.

The Group has a healthy order book for 1971/72 taken at prices which will please our customers and I hope not disappoint us. Provision has been made for escalation in all major contracts.

CHARLWOOD ALLIANCE HOLDINGS LTD.

Continued development of Commercial Property. Points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. P. J. Broomhall, F.R.I.C.S., and from the Directors' Report.

Table showing financial records for 1971 and 1970, including Gross revenue from properties, Gross income from all sources, Profit before taxation, and Surplus for the year.

The Union Discount Company of London Limited

As indicated in the Chairman's Statement accompanying the Report and Accounts for 1970, the Directors, at a Meeting of the Board of this Company held today, declared an Interim Dividend of 9% (9p per £1 Unit of Stock) on account of the year ending 31st December, 1971.

This Interim Dividend, less Income Tax of 38.75%, will be paid on or after 16th August, 1971, to Stockholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business on 3rd July, 1971.

The Company is not a close company under the Income Tax and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970.

5.25% EQUAL TO OVER 8.5% advertisement. Includes details about income tax and North of England Building Society.

The Dutton-Forsshaw Group Limited

RECORD PROFITS. Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. R. Dutton-Forsshaw, for the year ending 31st December, 1970.

The Group net profit before tax is £733,791, an increase of £256,204 over the previous year's profit of £477,587. The contribution to the net profit for the period from 1st June 1970 to the end of the year from the acquisition during the year of Foss Motors Limited amounted to £12,456.

During the year we found that the Service Station at Charles Follett at Hampstead was proving inadequate to our needs. We have accordingly sold the Hampstead premises and have taken a lease of larger premises in St John's Wood.

As I mentioned last year, it remains the policy of your Board to expand the Group by organic growth and by suitable acquisitions, a number of which are at present under active consideration.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Exchange, London. It is not an invitation to subscribe as a proportion of these Bonds has been made available to the market for members of the public.

BOLTON BUILDING SOCIETY advertisement. Features a large '9%' interest rate and details about 5 1/2% p.a. tax paid and £8.98% gross where income tax is paid.



## Australia Teachers for Secondary Schools New South Wales

Applications are invited for appointments in secondary schools in the New South Wales Teaching Service.

Applicants, graduates and non-graduates, must have completed a recognised course of teacher education, and be recognised as qualified by the Minister of Education. Salary ranges (annual rates expressed in Australian dollars) applicable to both male and female teachers:—

Non-graduates: \$A3,674 p.a. to \$A6,112 p.a.  
University graduates: \$A4,956 p.a. to \$A7,374 p.a.

Commencing rates according to qualifications and experience. (\$A2.15=£1 Sterling.)

Subject to medical fitness permanent appointees will be eligible to contribute to the State Superannuation Fund.

Under certain conditions appointees will receive settling in allowances, on the following scale:—

Married male teacher with wife: \$A1,000 plus \$A100 for each dependant child.  
Single Teachers: \$A400.

For further particulars and application form please apply to the Recruitment Section, New South Wales Government Offices, 56, Strand, London, WC2N 5LZ (Tel: 01-839 6651) quoting reference 44T (DT).

## The difference between a career and a career at Burroughs.

## More money. Faster progress.

The career we're offering is as a Consultant Representative. The opportunity we're offering is a future. You'll get every chance of progressing very quickly from sales into line management as soon as you prove you can take the responsibility. What you'll be doing, is selling our range of business machines and computers to all levels of management within business and commerce. But there's a lot more to it than just being a salesman. You've got to analyse the problems, maybe educate the prospective client to the right solution. And then sell him the right equipment for the job.

Preferably, you'll be between 22-32, with either a degree or professional qualifications, (but with a minimum of 2 'A' levels) and some business experience. Plus an analytical mind with the fluency to sell ideas. We'll give you a lot of very thorough training, during which time, you'll receive a good salary well in line with your experience and qualifications. After training, your rewards should come fast—there's plenty of scope for someone with initiative and drive.

If you're interested in what we're offering here's how to interest us. Write for more details, giving a résumé of your qualifications and experience to: A. L. Gebbie, Burroughs Machines Ltd., Heathrow House, Bath Road, Cranford, Middlesex. Please quote ref. no. DT 8/7.

**Burroughs**

LONDON  
BIRMINGHAM  
MANCHESTER

## MEL Advertising Services

Please write directly to our client. No approach will be made to present or past employers without your permission.

### Senior Work Study Officer

Rowntree  
Mackintosh

Our Transport and Distribution Division has its own work study department. Some of its staff are based in York, others at our depots throughout the country. We seek an experienced work study officer to take charge of a section within this specialist department. At first he will be mainly concerned with wage structures and incentive schemes—but the general scope of the job will encompass the whole range of work study practices. He will be based in YORK but will

need to visit regularly the depots in his area. Applicants should have at least four years' experience of work study, preferably in distribution. We will pay a salary that will be attractive to a man in his late twenties or early thirties who has the experience we require. Please write briefly for an application form, quoting reference D424, to D. H. Oldfield, Staff Office, Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd., York, YO1 1XV.

### Industrial Engineer—Physical Distribution

The Burton  
Group Ltd.

A new appointment for an Industrial Engineer who will be responsible to the Distribution Planner in the Group's Physical Distribution and Supply Department. He will work mainly in the South of England with a nominal base in Leeds. The job involves investigation in the physical distribution area based on detailed terms of reference but without close supervision. There will be strong emphasis on method study and the analysis and presentation of quantitative data as a basis for rational operating decisions. The successful applicant is expected to have a B.Sc. degree in a relevant discipline including pre-determined time systems and at

least two years' practical experience involving studies of indirect work, planning and control. Numerical aptitude and evidence of an ability to creatively solve problems in realistic time scales will be important considerations. Career prospects are excellent. Any one earning less than £2,000 per annum is unlikely to have the necessary experience. Please write giving full details of qualifications, salary and career to: C. J. Littlewood, Personnel Director, Group Services & Property Divisions, The Burton Group Ltd., Hudson Road Mills, Leeds, LS8 7DN.

### Sales Representatives CONVEYOR BELTING AND INDUSTRIAL HOSE

AVON

The Moseley Division of Avon makes a wide range of rubber and plastic based products. Due to internal promotion, two appointments arise in the selling organisation. The first is to develop the sales of rubber and PVC conveyor belting applications in mining and quarries on a U.K. wide basis. The second is to develop the sales of all types of industrial hoses in the South. The ability to negotiate contracts at all

levels and successful selling experience to relevant industries are essential. Knowledge of the product would be an advantage. Rewards include a fully competitive salary, company car and free life assurance. Please write or telephone for an application form to: J. E. Broadhead, Personnel Manager, Avon Moseley Division, 100, Ardwick, Manchester 12. Tel: 061-273 5341.

### Management Scientist STATISTICIAN OR OPERATIONAL RESEARCHER

Reckitt &  
Colman

We are looking for an A1S or Statistics or OR graduate for our management sciences section in Hull. The section is part of the Central Management Services Department which undertakes a wide range of assignments. These currently range from computer real time order handling and distribution system to economic model building relating to investment. These assignments are carried through by multi-disciplinary teams staffed by management sciences, systems and data processing personnel. Thus opportunities are provided for broadening experience by interaction with colleagues from other disciplines. The company has close links with the Institute of Statisticians, the Royal

Statistical Society and the Operational Research Society and graduates are encouraged to attend meetings where relevant. Excellent computer facilities and clerical assistance are available. Candidates should have had relevant industrial experience. Starting salary will be between £2,000 to £3,000, depending on experience and qualifications; fringe benefits are both comprehensive and generous. Please write in first instance, quoting reference D10, to B. F. Bowyer, Manager, Management Services (Management Sciences), Reckitt & Colman Limited, Dawson Lane, Hull, Yorks.

### Development Engineer



to carry out studies, primarily of a process engineering nature, directed towards improvements in the performance, efficiency or safety of individual equipment items or entire systems. Candidates should be expected to present a challenge and will call for the exercise of original thought and judgement backed up by calculations and experience. They may also involve the operation and supervision of appropriate experimental work. In addition, the Development Engineer will advise on matters of process engineering mainly to mechanical engineers. Candidates, aged 22-33, should have an honours degree in either chemical engineering or in mechanical engineering with additional chemical engineering. They should also have

at least 5 years' experience in the oil industry with particular knowledge of plant design, construction, operation, and maintenance. Experience in the use of computers for the solution of engineering problems would be an advantage. This post is based on London, and will involve trips abroad. The company offers excellent terms and conditions, and help will be given with removal expenses where appropriate. Please apply, quoting reference D.315, and giving age and brief details of qualifications and experience, to: G. I. Andrews, External Recruitment, The British Petroleum Company Limited, Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 8BU.

### 2 Top Electrical & Instrument Engineers



ABOUT £4500 + BONUS : PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY : IRAN  
Two key appointments have arisen for a Chief Electrical Engineer and a Chief Instrument Engineer at a Pulp and Paper Mill in Southern Iran. The Electrical Engineer will be responsible for operation and maintenance of an installation comprising 11kV and MV distribution, HT and LT motor drives, electronically controlled DC drives and all electrical services. The Instrument Engineer will be responsible for approximately three hundred plant and process control loops predominantly pneumatic but some electronics knowledge would be an advantage. Both appointments

require men of broad experience with a high degree of initiative and individual responsibility. Candidates, aged 30/40, should be qualified to HNC/OND standard and/or be members of the appropriate professional body. The initial contract will be for 2 years, with 1 month leave per annum. Accommodation and car will be provided. Please request application forms from: Head Management Services (Overseas) Ltd., Engineering and Development Centre, Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent. Tel: Maidstone 77711, extn. 3.

### New Shipbuilding Programme



BR is currently engaged in a new building programme of short sea and estuarial ferries and container ships. The following appointments are being made as part of this programme: British Railways Board operates a contributory pension scheme and has arrangements with many employers for the preservation of pensions. There are also free and reduced

rate rail travel facilities. Applications stating age, education, qualifications experience and present salary, including appropriate references, should be sent to: S. Eccles, Staff Manager, British Rail Shipping & International Services Division, 50 Liverpool Street, London, EC2M 7QH. Telephone: 01-265 7535, extn. 8320.

### Assistant Naval Architect

who will report to the Senior Naval Architect under the direction of the Board's Principal Naval Architect. He will be engaged on the preparation of plans and prepare preliminary designs and specifications for new ships and major conversions. He will visit shipyards and ports on occasions. Candidates, preferably graduates with at least HNC in Naval Architecture,

must have a comprehensive training in shipyard drawing and design offices, and be thoroughly conversant with passenger ship planning requirements. Commencing salary will be in the range of £2,555 to £3,055 (currently under review) plus £70 London Allowance. Ref. D. 10/1.

### Technical Assistant

who will report to the Assistant Naval Architect, under the direction of the Board's Principal Naval Architect. He will be engaged on the preparation of plans and specifications for new ships and major conversions. He will be responsible for maintenance of records and plans for new and existing ships and will assist gener-

ally in the work of the Department. Candidates must be thoroughly familiar with shipyard drawing office procedures and have good experience of ship outfitting work. Commencing salary will be in the range of £1,885 to £2,220 (currently under review) plus £70 London Allowance. Ref. D. 10/2.

## Quality Engineer

We're a leading company in the electronic communications field, part of a large international organisation. This position will involve working closely with our production engineering and development departments. The engineer appointed will be responsible for determining the reasons for defective work following them back through production and taking corrective action. He will need to hold at least ONC or equivalent and have some five years' experience with work of a similar nature, preferably in production engineering. Although this is a night shift vacancy it may be possible to arrange occasional day shifts. A competitive salary and the usual big company benefits are offered. Write, with full details, to: The Personnel Manager, ITC Creed, Hollingbury, Brighton, BN1 8AL, or telephone 507111 ext. 309.

ITC Creed

## OLD ESTABLISHED SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT CO. requires EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE

This newly created position calls for successful applicant to cover Europe extensively, working in conjunction with personnel of existing agents. Competition, which is mainly European and extremely strong, necessitates that applicant possesses energy, tenacity and enthusiasm. The instruments are used in both Educational and Industrial laboratories, and whilst it is desirable that successful applicant has experience in this field, nevertheless a graduate possessing the desired personal qualities would be considered, as adequate product and selling training would be given. Fluency in German and French essential. Excellent salary and prospects plus car and expenses. Please reply to: Managing Director, THE TORRIGN BALANCE CO. (S.B.) LTD., Vale Road, Windsor, Berks.

## CHIEF PLANT & FACILITIES ENGINEER

Typewriters Leicester  
Because of his impending retirement we need to replace this senior member of our engineering maintenance team with a well qualified man. He will be concerned with the analysis of information relating to plant and factory facilities including materials received, parts manufacture, finishing processes, product assembly and despatch. He must be competent in designing and planning factory reorganisation projects of a complex nature and be a clear and lucid communicator. The job reports to the Chief Industrial Engineer. Previous experience in facilities engineering maintenance is essential and it is most likely the successful applicant will possess at least an H.N.C. This job carries a first class salary. Benefits include a pension scheme, and removal expenses where necessary. Please write, giving full personal details to the Director of Industrial Relations, quoting reference number PDI.

## IMPERIAL B

A Division of Litton Industries  
Imperial Typewriter Co. Ltd. East Park Road, Leicester

## MECHANICAL SERVICES MANAGER

Responsibilities  
Responsible to a director for the expansion of the company's Heating, Ventilating, Plumbing and Sprinkler Departments which already have a multi-million turnover.  
Qualifications  
F.I.H.V.E. preferred, but it is more important that the successful candidate has held a managerial position in a large Mechanical Services Contracting Company.  
Age 35-45.  
Location Home Counties.  
Remuneration  
Up to 4,000 p.a. plus bonus, Superannuation scheme and Company Car. Holiday arrangements honoured.  
Please write giving full details of career and experience to: G. C. Childs, Junior Employment Management Consultants, 47, Star Lane, London, E.C.4. All applications will be acknowledged. Please state any companies from which you wish your application to be withheld.  
Previous applicants need not apply.

## THE MEDICAL PROTECTION SOCIETY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The Medical Protection Society requires an Administrative Assistant to the Financial and Administrative Secretary. The duties are varied and interesting. A knowledge of bookkeeping is essential and experience of modern office systems would be an advantage in dealing with a growing world-wide membership. The age of candidates is of less importance than adaptability and initiative, as the successful candidate will be required to deputise as occasion demands. Salary will be within the scale £1,750 x 75 17—£2,275 with appropriate superannuation provision. The starting point on the scale will depend on age and experience. Applications with the names of two referees should be addressed to:  
The Secretary,  
MEDICAL PROTECTION SOCIETY,  
58, Hallam Street, London, W1N 6DE,  
marked "Administrative Assistant."

Three months ago we advertised as follows:  
**£6,000 per annum**

An international company now expanding into the U.K. requires good man to grow with the company. Requirements: intelligence, integrity and ability to communicate with people.  
Returns: immediate earnings of £200 per month rising to £5,000 p.a. in the second year. Progress and earnings depending solely on ability and willingness to work.

Encouraged by the results of that advertisement we are now giving YOU a second chance. Come forward and meet the successful.  
For a confidential interview phone Mr. Rothchild today only between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 01-229 0015.

## DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING

## Engineering Inspectors

Cardiff £3352-£4470

These posts in the Welsh Office, Cardiff, offer the opportunity to apply engineering knowledge, practical experience and ideas at the formative stages of work closely associated with the prevention of environmental pollution.

The duties of Engineering Inspectors include (a) advising authorities on the broader aspects of the design and construction of schemes of water supply, sewerage, sewage disposal, coast protection and refuse disposal; (b) promoting advances in techniques and practical research; (c) advising on special problems and large development schemes; (d) holding Public Inquiries and Hearings. The inquiry and advisory work involves travelling.

Candidates must be Chartered Civil Engineers experienced in general civil engineering work and with special knowledge and wide experience in one or more of the above subjects. A good degree or diploma in engineering would be an advantage.

Starting salary may be above the minimum of the quoted scale (currently under review) and will depend on experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension.

Candidates who have previously applied for these posts should not apply again.

Fuller details of these appointments may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., or telephoning BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24-hour "Ansafone" service), quoting reference T17683/D. Closing date 30th July, 1971.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

## The Midland Bank offered security and the chance to get ahead. Not many jobs do that!

Bob Vincer joined us straight from school, when he was 18. "I'd just taken 'A' levels", he says, "I wanted a job that offered security and the chance to get ahead, so I chose the Midland."

"My work there began as a junior clerk, you know, generally learning the business. But after four months, I moved onto higher things—as a cashier."

"After a while at that, 18 months or so, I did a spell on control work."

"Now, at 21, I'm doing junior foreign and securities work at Acton Branch."

"What do I like about my job? Oh, the variety, meeting people—the money's good as well."

"My prospects? I hope to be in management within ten years, but that depends on me."

Bob Vincer has talked to you. Why not come and talk to us? Fill in the coupon below.

"I am under 21 without banking experience. \*I am over 21, but under 25 with banking experience. Please indicate in which area you would prefer to work \*London/locally. (If your choice is London, please indicate \*Suburbs/West End/City). \*delete where not applicable

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
DDT 7/8

To: Staff Manager, Midland Bank Ltd., Poultry, EC2P 2BX  
I'd like to know more about a career with the Midland Bank.

\*I have/expect to get "O" levels, "A" levels.  
At present "I'm at school/working full time and have experience in \_\_\_\_\_"

**Midland Bank**  
A Great British Bank

## REPRESENTATIVE

The Wrigley Company Ltd., manufacturers of the world famous brands of chewing gum, invite applications from young men who are interested in making a career in selling.

A vacancy exists in South East London for an intelligent man, aged between 22-26 who has enthusiasm and ability to succeed in representing a Company of international repute.

Applicants should be educated to at least G.C.E. "O" level standard and should reside in the S.E. London/Sidcup/Sidcup/Opington Areas.

Leaders in the chewing gum market, Wrigley brands of chewing gum enjoy high consumer demand and the Wrigley representative's job is to ensure that these brands are in distribution and effectively displayed at the point of sale.

Although a thorough training will be given, some experience in representation is preferred, and only those who can show evidence of past success in their previous employment will be considered.

The starting salary is £1,260 per annum, and there are excellent prospects for advancement. All expenses will be paid and additional benefits include a car, 3 weeks holiday, annual bonus and a first class pension scheme.

Letters of application giving details of education and career to date should be addressed to:—  
Mr. S.A. Read  
Field Manager

The WRIGLEY Company Ltd.  
Estover, Plymouth PL5 7PR

## BRITISH LAND

## ASSISTANT GROUP ACCOUNTANT

Recently qualified Accountant required for this rapidly expanding property Group, currently controlling assets in the region of £100 million. Duties will include preparation of forecasts and financial accounts for subsidiaries, with special responsibility for control of development expenditure. A commencing salary of up to £5,000 is offered, according to age, qualifications, and experience. The Company operates a non-contributory pension scheme.

Applicants should write in confidence to:  
Group Accountant,  
The British Land Company Ltd.,  
53, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

## 2 SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPISTS

required for  
AMERICAN COMPANY situated in LIMBURG, BELGIUM  
To work with Management Group.  
Position requires:  
— some knowledge of French an advantage  
— ability to use dictating equipment  
— capable of varied and interesting work.  
Salary commensurate with ability. Accommodation and transport available. Send detailed applications to: A. L. Gebbie, Vismijnckeld 44, ANTWERP, Belgium.

## Maintenance Engineer

A large and well-known organization with five locations in South-East London, are looking for an experienced Engineer to head up the maintenance function in its main establishment, covering 17 acres. The work will involve responsibility for the management of a department of around 90 engineering and building tradesmen carrying out, with some shift work, repairs and planned maintenance on existing plant and buildings and, in the future, major capital projects now in hand.

Applicants must be qualified to a minimum of H.N.C. or equivalent and have had the experience, both managerial and technical, necessary for this challenging position.

A salary negotiable over £2,000 will be offered, plus life assurance and pension schemes. Applications, giving details of age and experience, should be addressed to Client No. 100 c/o Robinson Scotland & Partners Ltd., 57/61 Mortimer Street, London, W1N 7TD or phoned to: 01-580 9724/8.

R.S.P. SECURITY CONTROL. Reply in strict confidence. All replies will be screened by our Security Department; please list companies to which your application may not be sent.

Robinson Scotland & Partners Ltd  
Recruitment Advertising Service

# Computing

Vacancies exist in our Central London Computing Bureau to join a team carrying out advanced plant modelling and control studies using an EAI 8800 hybrid computer system

## APPLICATIONS ENGINEERS

Candidates qualified to degree level or equivalent in Engineering or Physics should have at least one year's experience in simulation using analogue or hybrid computers. Consideration will also be given to applicants with HND or HNC and at least three years' relevant experience. Candidates must be able to work as part of a large team with minimum supervision. The present and projected use of the hybrid computer involves shift working.

Salary ranges: £2177 - £3035 or £1475 - £2537 p.a. Inc., according to qualifications and experience, plus appropriate shift allowance. Quote Ref. DT/182

## SYSTEM PROGRAMMERS

Systems Programmers are required to maintain and develop hybrid computer software, to provide a systems advisory service and to evaluate new computer systems developments.

Candidates qualified to degree level or equivalent in Mathematics, Engineering, Physics, or Computing Science should have several years' experience in hybrid, process control or other branches of real-time computing, together with a good knowledge of Assembly Language Programming, Operating Systems and Compilers. Duties will include maintaining close liaison with the manufacturers' software group, applications programmers/engineers and the hardware maintenance staff. Training will be given as and when required.

Salary ranges: £2287 - £3230, £2177 - £3035, or £1475 - £2287 p.a. Inc., according to qualifications and experience. Quote Ref. DT/183

## Internal Audit

A vacancy exists in our Headquarters' Finance Department, initially in the Internal Audit Branch.

The successful candidate will be engaged on varied and interesting assignments throughout the Headquarters' organisation with short but frequent out-of-town visits. An introduction to computer audit techniques will be gained on the job.

Candidates should be preparing to become qualified accountants and must have made progress in their professional examinations.

Salary range £2288 - £2580 p.a., according to qualifications and experience. Quote Ref. DT/184

Applications stating full relevant details and present salary to N. Berryman, Personnel Officer (Headquarters), Central Electricity Generating Board, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU, by 20 July 1971, quoting appropriate reference.

**CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD**



## PA Management Consultants Ltd

Personnel Services Division - Hyde Park House - Knightsbridge - London SW1X 7LE

The identity of candidates will not be revealed to our clients without their prior permission of an advisory confidential discussion. Please send CV of career details, stating the reference number in the above business, or write for an application form, and advise us if you have recently made any other application.

### Management Training

Up to £3,750

The employers association of a major basic industry—employing 120,000—has created a new post within an established organisation in order to extend its management development programmes. The Management Training Adviser will be responsible to the chief training executive for identifying consultancy and senior management training needs and co-ordinating appropriate in-company and external courses. He will have regular contact with the top management of the industry; he will be ideally aged 35 to 45, of graduate calibre, with some years' recent responsibility for management training in a company or training board. Previous experience of line management or academic work would be valuable. The starting salary is negotiable up to £3,750. The location is London. (Ref: AA38, 4266, DT)

### Stores Controller

c. £3,500

This is an opportunity to join a major operating subsidiary of a British international company and to make a significant contribution to the integration and modernisation of the stores operation. Presently there are 300 staff in 10 separate stores and the Stores Controller is responsible through this team for receiving, storing and issuing supplies to assembly lines and installing component parts for inter-group transfer. There is scope to review existing methods and to implement agreed improvements. These will include new systems and layouts and improved methods for materials handling. Candidates, under 45, must have experience of managing a stores function which feeds several assembly lines supported by computer facilities. A consultancy or work study background would be ideal. The salary is negotiable around £3,500 and includes car benefits. Removal assistance is provided to the North West. (Ref: W33/3206, DT)

### Field Sales Manager

Pharmaceuticals

The company—which develops and markets ethical pharmaceutical products for both home and overseas markets—has doubled its turnover in the last year, and intends to pursue this policy of rapid planned growth. Its present highly successful product range will be enhanced by the addition of important new products. A Field Sales Manager is now required who will be responsible, through his regional managers, for a national sales force of over 50 representatives. Reporting to the Sales Manager, he will organise territory coverage and work loading, and will co-ordinate the achievement of regional and area performance targets. Candidates, ideally in their earlier thirties, should have extensive experience of the pharmaceutical industry and of managing a sales force. Remuneration will be around £3,500, plus car and generous fringe benefits. Location is North London. (Ref: SM41, 4267, DT)

### Production Manager

Food Processing

The company is a well-established subsidiary of a large international organisation and has a reputation for quality in its range of canned foods. Recent results are good and the corporate plan now being developed indicates a future of growth and opportunity. The Production Manager will initially be concerned with optimising existing resources and thereafter will become increasingly involved with future developments. Candidates, probably in their 30's, should have production experience in the food processing industry where marketing demands and crop harvesting often dictate the pace and be used to managing a mixed labour force. They must be accustomed to budgetary control and standard time techniques and have a good knowledge of work study; they will already be a member of the Institution of Management Engineers. Generous assistance is given on removal expenses, there is a company car and starting salary will be negotiated according to experience. (Ref: W27/3208, DT)

## MANAGER — Product Engineering

for Chamberlain Industries Limited, Hydraulic Engineers, employing over 400 people in London, E.10.

Applications are invited from qualified production engineers, experienced on methods and equipment for the accurate machining of complex castings and their assembly into finished products. An appropriate background would be repetitive engine or transmission work.

The post will carry responsibility to the Chief Engineer for monitoring prototype development to prove manufacturing capability; translating designs to production detail in co-ordination with methods and tooling; and controlling finished product quality to specification.

A senior appointment with commensurate salary and terms for a professional with drive and management ability.

Applications giving career summary and salary progression to:

G.W. YORK-HEATH, Personnel Consultant, 145 Tolmers Road, Cuffley, Herts.

## Pharmaceutical Marketing

c £4000

### 3 International Product Managers

These new appointments offer major opportunities with a leading European ethical pharmaceutical company showing an impressive record of growth and achievement.

The quality and success of the company's research programme provide increasingly exciting marketing opportunities. The company's products are now prescribed in over 140 countries, and more than 4,000 publications in scientific journals testify to their efficacy.

The men we seek are likely to be in their late 20's or early 30's and will possess:

either a flair for creativity and a proven record of success in the marketing of pharmaceuticals or related products, or a science degree (preferably in pharmacy) and an interest in and facility for expressing ideas succinctly, cogently and carefully in written form. Graduate applicants must have a strong marketing orientation, although they need not have any previous experience in this sector. Full training will be given.

Each man will be responsible for initiating, co-ordinating and stimulating the promotion and development of a group of products, and will report

directly to the Marketing Director. Prospects for further advancement are excellent.

The successful candidates will be based at the company's headquarters near Antwerp, but they should be willing to travel internationally. A good knowledge of English is essential; fluency in French or Dutch is not required.

The commencing salary will be about £4,000 p.a. and could be substantially more for a man of outstanding calibre. (Income Tax rates are in general lower than in the U.K.) Fringe benefits will be in line with the importance of these appointments, and generous relocation expenses will be paid.

Write or phone for further information to: Tony Chandler, Talentmark Limited, 14 New Burlington Street, London W1X 1FF. Telephone: 01-437 6244.

No information will be disclosed to our clients without your permission.



## NATIONAL Field Sales Manager

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY London based, circa £3,250

This is a new appointment to comply with the expansion plans of our Client, a particularly well established, respected and leading manufacturer of roofing materials.

The appointed candidate will—(a) be based at Head Office in London—(b) answer directly and act as deputy to the Sales Manager—(c) have Area Managers reporting to him—(d) be responsible for Special Accounts and—(e) be willing to be mobile. Candidates (preferred age 30/45) must be experienced field managers with a sound knowledge of sales administration and proven sales ability in the construction industry.

In addition to a salary, the position offers a pension and life assurance scheme, car and other benefits in keeping with an important and vital position. Please write or telephone for application form quoting reference "OE."

TILBURN DAY ASSOCIATES LTD  
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens  
London, S.W.1  
Tel: 01-828-7000  
(24 hour service)

A member of the MATEC Consultancy Group

## Managing Director

STEEL FOUNDRIES

required for an important subsidiary company of a well known British engineering group operating in world wide markets.

• RESPONSIBILITY will be for the direction and control of the business located in the North East. Integration of several foundries, achievement of greater productivity, leading to profitable expansion from £4M turnover, will be the prime tasks.

• A RECORD of success at or near the top in the engineering process industries is the basic requirement. Professional qualifications preferably in engineering and knowledge of foundries would be assets, but commercial experience and proven management ability are of greater importance.

• AGE preferably under 50. Terms negotiable to interest men already earning over £7,000.

Write in complete confidence to P. K. Brewin as adviser to the group.

JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS LIMITED

10 HALLAM STREET - LONDON W1N 6DJ

De La Rue

## YOUNG GRADUATE

Commercial Research

We require a young graduate for our Commercial Research & Evaluation department to set up and monitor market research assignments on new products and markets and to assess their results in conjunction with data inputs from the Sales and Technical departments. He or she will also be expected to assist in the financial evaluation of projects, in liaison with the commercial development function in U.K. and European operating companies and in maintaining statistical information on the company's present markets.

Applicants should combine a good honours degree in mathematics or quantitative sciences with commercial experience with a financial or statistical bias. The ideal applicant will also have a formal business qualification with fluency in French, German or Spanish.

Please send full relevant details to: Miss P. A. Coulson, Personnel Officer, Formica International Ltd, De La Rue House, 84/86 Regent Street, London W1A 1DL.

Formica International Limited  
a De La Rue company

## MAINTENANCE SURVEYORS

£2,256-4,309 Hong Kong

To be responsible to the Chief Maintenance Surveyor or Senior Maintenance Surveyor for maintenance and alterations and additions to Government Buildings including preparation of drawings, schedules of repairs and renovations, estimates and the staff engaged upon it. Applicants male, and preferably under 45 years, must be either ARICS in the New Syllabus (Building Surveying Division of the General Section) plus one year's post-qualification experience, or Old Syllabus (Building or Quantity Surveying Sections) plus one year's post-qualification experience, or ARIBA.

Starting salary is calculated on the basis of one increment in the scale for each completed year of experience since obtaining the minimum qualification. A gratuity of 17½% of total emoluments is also payable. Terms of service include free family passages, paid leave, education grants, subsidised accommodation and free medical attention. Appointment will be on contract to the Government of Hong Kong for 3 years.

The Appointments Officer, Room 3010T, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH.

Ministry of Defence (Air Force Department)

## CIVILIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR (German)

One post for a man or woman aged at least 26 at the RAF School of Languages, North Luffenham, Rutland.

Duties: To teach basic grammar and usage, idiomatic expressions, and wide range of vocabulary including service terminology. Qualifications: Thorough and up-to-date practical knowledge of German and, normally, first or second class Honours degree or Service Interpretation in German. Exceptionally candidates without these formal qualifications may be considered if they can show that they possess the necessary amount of English and the required language. Knowledge of other languages would be an advantage. Experience of modern language teaching methods, and Service background, desirable.

Salary: £1825-£2085 per annum. Write to: CMS11 M, Ministry of Defence, Room 512, Laxon House, Thornhill, Road, London, WC1H 1AX for application forms and further details of the Closing Date: 26th July, 1971.

## Company Secretary/ Chief Accountant

A qualified Accountant (A.C.A. or A.C.W.A.) is required for the above position which has become vacant with a medium-sized manufacturing company located in the East Midlands. Applicants should have experience in the preparation of monthly accounts, management control reports, budgeting and costing. Salary approximately £3,000 p.a. Preferred age 30/45. Please send relevant details, in confidence, to:—

Thornton and Baker (Ref. AJ300/71), Queens College Chambers, 25A Paradise Street, Birmingham, B1 2AE.

## FEMALE BOOK-KEEPER

One of Britain's fastest growing property companies require a female book-keeper with experience up to trial balance to work in their Blenheim head office in Upper Brook Street. The hours are 9.00-5.30, luncheon is provided free by the resident cook, there's three weeks' annual paid holiday, and, most important, the salary will not be less than £1,400.

If you think you fit the bill, write for an interview, stating age, experience, etc., to: Mr. K. A. Beesley, Company Secretary, English & Continental Property Co. Ltd., 40, Old Bath Road, Charlvil, Reading, RG10 6QR.

## Building Estimators

Southampton Tyneside Teesside

The men we are seeking will be 28+ and have had previous experience in producing analytical cost estimates up to £4m for all types of building.

The successful applicants will be working with an established team of Estimators and Planners responsible to the Senior Building Estimator.

Attractive salary. Benefits include car allowance, contributory pension scheme, free Life Assurance and free membership of BUPA.

Please write, giving brief details of career so far, quoting ref. DT.2 to:

A. M. Mary Est., Manager—Personnel Services, Brims & Co. Ltd., Church Street, Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 3XU.



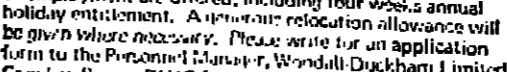
## project engineers

PROCESS PLANT ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION

Due to an expanding programme of work we require additional project engineers to join our project management teams in the engineering and administration of large projects at home and overseas.

Applicants should be over 30 years of age with a minimum of five years contracting experience in chemical engineering, and preferably having an engineering degree. Successful candidates will be based at our head office

in Crawley. Competitive salaries and attractive conditions of employment are offered, including four weeks' annual holiday entitlement. A generous relocation allowance will be given where necessary. Please write for an application form to the Personnel Manager, Woodall Duckham Limited, Crawley, Sussex RH10 1UX, quoting Reference No. DT 6471.



## Business Computers Limited

### BRANCH MANAGERS AND SENIOR SALESMEN

Business Computers Limited, makers of the highly successful Sadie/Susie computers, are outgrowing their sales force. Continual development and expansion programmes throughout the world have led to these vacancies. We can offer you the freedom and assurance of a British owned company—no interference from outside the U.K. So how about it?

### JOIN AN EXPANDING BRITISH COMPANY

Immediate opportunities for the right men. Highly competitive incomes with a generous car allowance. Brief details to:

John Parnell, Sales Manager, Business Computers Limited, 180 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Telephone 01-580 8361.

## TRUST/COMPANY ADMINISTRATOR

CAYMAN ISLANDS

A leading Trust Company in the Cayman Islands has a vacancy for a Trust/Company Administrator.

The successful applicant will be between 27 and 30 years of age, hold the Trustee Diploma of the Institute of Bankers, and preferably have passed the intermediate examination of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

Salary ranging from £2,900 to £3,150 depending on age and experience plus adequate rent allowance.

Write, giving full particulars, to Box 3915 c/o Charles Barker Recruitment Ltd., 20 Cannon Street, London E.C.4. Suitable applicants will be invited to London for interview.

فكرنا من الأصل





# Up to £1,498 for someone who wants to meet everyone



We're looking for some rather special people to join our London counter staff. And we're offering more money since our recent pay increase.

Lots of variety. You'll be meeting different people from all walks of life every day. Helping them with their problems, looking after their needs. Being in the Post Office front line means you have to like people—and be able to get on with them.

It's rewarding work—varied and interesting—as well as responsible and demanding.

It's secure work. There are opportunities for promotion. Many of our top people started at the Post Office counter.

Any other advantages? Training on full pay—a 41 hour week (inclusive of meal breaks)—3 weeks paid holiday—equal pay for women—a pension and lump sum when you retire, plus many more.

How to join. No formal academic qualifications are required—we'll ask you to take an Aptitude Test. It's our way of finding out if you'll be suited to the job and it's pretty tough. If you pass that and a short interview that follows you'll start at £1,195 (at age 23 or over in Central London)

and be well on the way to £1,498 a year.

If you'd like to know more about a job that'll ask that little bit more from you, send us the coupon. We'll send you the facts.

**SALARIES NOW** (in Central London):

£635 at 16	£1,100 at 21	£1,195 at 23	£1,498 at 28
		maximum starting pay	maximum

Please send me the facts about life with London's Post Office counter staff. I'm between 16 and 50.

Name (Mr., Mrs., Miss) \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Post to: Post Office Central Employment Bureau (A) PO Box 89 LONDON EC1P 1BD or ring 01-432 3343 or ask the operator for FREEPHONE 2039 (24 hour answering service).

POST OFFICE

## Financial Analysis Supervisor

This is a new position at S.U. Carburettors, part of British Leyland's Special Products Division. Responsibility will be to the Financial Controller for establishing a section whose work will be the development of a cost control structure and financial reporting system to assist management to achieve targets.

Applicants should have a practical understanding of a manufacturing company's accountancy routines, together with sound experience in the use of financial data for controlling a business.

An excellent salary will be offered and opportunities for further career development exist. Fringe benefits are attractive including a car purchase scheme.

Please write with sufficient details to make an application form unnecessary to: The Personnel and Industrial Relations Manager, S.U. Carburettor Company, Wood Lane, Erdington, Birmingham 24.



## Deputy Chief Inspector

Film Circuits.

**The Operation**  
 We manufacture hybrid integrated thin and thick film circuits using the more advanced techniques mainly for professional applications. The unit specialists in small volume, custom built circuits particularly in the high precision field.

**The Job**  
 Reporting to the Divisional Quality Manager/Chief Inspector the successful applicant will be responsible for quality in the film circuit operation. This will include supervision of a foreman in control of a quality engineer and about seven inspectors. Duties will also include agreement of specifications and dealing with customer's testing inspection. Additionally there will be liaison with design and production engineers on new products or production problems, and with the test house on environmental testing.

**The Man**  
 Applicants must have HND (Electronics) and hold Membership of the Institution of Engineering Inspection or equivalent. A minimum of 1 1/2 years experience should have been gained in quality control of production of advanced solid state electronic equipment or similar. It is desirable to hold a functional test. A knowledge of ESD equipment or similar specifications would be an advantage.

**Benefits**  
 Company housing is available. It is a very attractive part of TORBAY and residential expenses will be met.

**Applications**  
 Please write to: Quality Control, P.O. Box 20, Personnel Office, ITC Company, 5000 E. 10th Street, Dallas, Texas 75201. Telephone and Cable: ITC, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.



## TECHNOLOGIST & TECHNICIAN

Brown & Polson Limited is part of the world-wide CPC Group. The Company's Industrial Division has extensive and modern process plant and laboratories at the main factory and location in Manchester. Products include a wide range of maize-based starches, glucose and animal feeding stuffs, both synthetic and vegetable-based adhesives.

A Technologist is required to join a small team working on the investigation of existing activities and the development of new products and processes in the food and feeds sections of the Technical Development Dept. He will be a graduate in Chemistry, Chemical Engineering or Food Science, with 1-2 years experience in the food or chemical process industry. A particular knowledge of carbohydrate chemistry would be an advantage. He will have ample opportunity to participate in designing and implementing programmes involving laboratory, pilot plant and plant trial work.

A senior Technician is also required, to work in the Paper and Textile Section of the Department. He will be educated to H.N.C. level in Chemistry and will preferably have 4-6 years experience of the paper, textile or paper converting industries. The position is within a team working on defined projects in the paper and textile fields to develop and extend the Company's markets in those industries.

Applications in writing to:  
 The Personnel Manager,  
**CORN PRODUCTS**  
 TRAFFORD PARK, MANCHESTER 17

A member of a multi-national group of companies, Corn Products at Trafford Park operates an extensive and modern plant producing starches, dextrins, glucose, adhesives, corn oils, caramel and other products. Industries served include paper, packaging, food, beverage, medicine, textiles and chemicals.

## HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP

### ACCOUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

We wish to recruit qualified accountants for the Group Finance Department. Initially the work would comprise the review of managerial controls as internal audit assignments in a variety of Group companies, but there is career potential for eventual appointment to executive posts within the Group. Men in their 20's of above average ability would be preferred, but older men will be considered.

There are vacancies in the London, Hatfield, Manchester and Loughborough areas.

Salaries offered are attractive and there is a contributory pension scheme with life assurance benefits and 4 weeks' annual holiday.

Applications should be addressed to:  
 The Group Accountant,  
**HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP LIMITED,**  
 18 St. James's Square,  
 London, S.W.1.

## MERYN HUGHES ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Management and Executive Recruitment Consultants

Trent House, 59 St. Mary Axe,  
 London, E.C.3.  
 Telephone: 01-283 0037

### A NEW APPOINTMENT - NORTHERN ENGLAND LOCATION

**MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT/ MANAGING DIRECTOR**  
 £5,000/£6,000 p.a. plus car and benefits

A rapidly expanding Group of property companies requires an experienced Management Consultant to advise the Group on all aspects of management and to act as Managing Director of a wide range of financial, administrative and technical services for the effective provision of a business in the executive field. To be eligible, candidates, preferably in their thirties, must be able to present sound evidence of a suitable high standard, degree and versatility of appropriate experience, which is likely to have been gained in a consultative capacity. The attributes of a competent but diplomatic high level counsellor are also mandatory, together with the ability to lead, plan and implement.

Applications in strict confidence under reference A3701 to D. G. Mugeridge, M.B.E.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT (Life Assurance)**  
 Circa £4,000 p.a.

The above newly formed City based company requires a Chartered Accountant, preferably aged not over 32, who is fully competent to assume responsibility for all aspects of accounting including the design, setting up and efficient control of financial and management accounting and information systems. Appropriate experience in the disciplines involved and a sound practical knowledge of automated data processing are essential. This is a ground floor appointment which offers the opportunity to make a positive contribution to the company's development and to progress in line with growth.

Applications in strict confidence under reference A3598 to Col. H. D. Mugeridge, O.B.E.

**CHIEF DESIGN DRAUGHTSMAN**  
 up to £2,500 p.a. plus substantial bonus

Our clients are a highly progressive company located in a pleasant part of Southern England, engaged in the design and manufacture of technologically advanced equipment for a specialised sector of industry on a worldwide scale. Sustained expansion demands the appointment of an engineer (minimum qualification HNC) with a good background in the glass industry and a knowledge of furnace steelwork and refractory design, who is competent to administer and share the work load of a small drawing office team in an innovative and stimulating atmosphere. The company is strongly market-oriented and occasional site visits will be involved. Cont. pension scheme—life assurance—removal expenses paid.

Applications in strict confidence under reference A3600 to T. C. Walker, M.I.Mech.E.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY**  
 up to £2,250 p.a.

This new appointment is in the service of a large and dynamic company engaged in commodity distribution operating through a U.K. wide chain of depots and warehouses. Candidates will be aged up to 25, preferably holding a Secretarial or Legal qualification, who are competent to carry out a wide range of legal, property management and insurance duties. Successful performance will open avenues to early promotion within the parent Group. Fringe benefits include pension scheme and assistance with removal expenses.

Applications in strict confidence under ref A3589 to O. E. B. Hughes.

**YOUNG QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS**  
 up to £2,750 p.a.

WITHOUT COST OR COMMITMENT, YOU CAN FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE MANY ATTRACTIVE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES WE ARE CURRENTLY HANDLING BY TELEPHONING IMMEDIATELY (REVERSE CHARGES) ON ONE OF THE FOLLOWING DIRECT LINES.  
 B. L. TAYLOR, 01-283 8421, P. S. COX, 01-283 8423 B. A. WILLEY, 01-283 5800.

## A "NINE-POINT" PLAN FOR YOUR CAREER AS A WINTHROP MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE

Winthrop Laboratories is one of the "top ten" pharmaceutical companies in the United Kingdom, marketing a range of internationally known pharmaceutical products to the Medical Profession. We have an outstanding record of growth and a reputation in this field which is second to none.

As a Winthrop Medical Representative you will be discussing the latest information about our products with general practitioners, hospital consultants, and senior hospital personnel.

**YOUR NINE POINTS:**

1. Opportunity to use your intelligence and initiative to the full
2. A comprehensive training
3. A four-figure salary
4. A planned progressive career - based on merit
5. Your progress assessed every six months
6. Work for a young, forward-thinking management
7. Be part of a first-class friendly team
8. Full personal use of the Company car
9. A good pension and non-contributory Life Assurance Scheme

You would be a young man between 22 and 35 years of age, possess G.C.E. 'O' levels and preferably two 'A' levels including biological sciences, have a clean driving licence, want to join us NOW in:

Surrey: South London: Coventry: Northampton/Aylesbury/Luton: Between Glasgow & Edinburgh: Beds/Hunts/Peterborough: Huddersfield/Barnsley/Wakefield North Durham & part of Newcastle plus teaching hospitals.

Mobile vacancies also exist in:  
 Liverpool/Manchester: Leeds: North London: Birmingham Area: Nottingham  
 Why not ask your chemist what he thinks about our Company and our products - then telephone or write for a Personal History Form to:  
 Mrs. A. James, Winthrop Laboratories, Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey.  
 Tel: 01-546 7732.

## REAL-TIME COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS ANALYST

up to £4,400

The Eastern Gas Board which serves nearly one million consumers is developing a range of computer-based commercial systems. Its operations are based on a new building in Enfield with two 1904A processors, large fixed discs, exchangeable discs, tapes and V.D.U.'s.

There is now a need for more experience of real-time on-line working within the project teams which are designing and implementing the applications. There is a vacancy for a specialised systems analyst.

The post will suit an analyst who has had close experience of real-time systems, perhaps as second-in-command on a project, from design through to implementation. A good appreciation of both low and high level languages, of operating systems, of communications and control and terminal working in a commercial environment is indispensable. For further information and application form, write or telephone:  
 B. E. Kidd, Eastern Gas, Star House, Potters Bar, Herts.  
 Tel: Potters Bar 51151



## Professional training as a valuation surveyor

It's a rewarding profession, interesting, varied, out-and-about. You can start your career locally now as a Cadet Valuer with the Valuation Office of the Inland Revenue. We'll train you for the professional qualification - ARCS - on full pay, and on a personal tutorial basis. This training is first-class and our pass rate is way above average.

Once qualified, you're a professional Valuer with a salary in the range £1,500 - £2,500. And that's only the first step. You could be earning £3,000 or over by your mid-thirties.

To apply you need to be between 17 1/2 and 25 on 1st September 1971. You must have or expect to obtain this summer at least five GCE (or equivalent) passes, including English and maths, of which at least two must be 'A' levels obtained in one examination. Starting salary is £2741 at 18, £3046 at 21, £1,389 at 25 (more if you're training in London). Salary scale under review.

Write for an application form (to be returned by 20th August) and further details to Civil Service Commission, Alconk Link, Basingstoke, Hants, quoting reference 1.349 6.

Visit the District Valuer in your area (there are offices all over the country) if you'd like to learn more about the work and the training.

## Senior Development Engineers

Are you good enough for Robophone?

We are a highly professional company in telecommunications and require first class senior development engineers. Experience of audio recording is essential; experience of both linear and digital I/C's with some knowledge of telecommunications practice is highly desirable. The successful applicants will have excellent pay and a solid future, which includes free life insurance, company pension scheme and other benefits.

You can apply by telephoning 01-689 2144 and asking for Mr. A. Lewis, our Chief Engineer. Or you can write to him at Robophone Ltd., Ambassador House, Bristol Rd., Thornton Heath, Surrey. All applications will be treated in confidence.



## DIRECTOR/GENERAL MANAGER

We are creating within our Group a new Company to market Vehicle Washing and Maintenance Equipment.

This is a tough challenging assignment, but the product is a good one and given the right marketing approach will be highly successful.

The person appointed must be capable of recruiting, training and motivating an effective sales team and must have the ability to negotiate, directly, major national accounts. He is likely to be about 30/35 years, with an already proven record of accomplishment, and be eager to take on a bigger job.

Salary in the region of £4,000 plus good commission paid on results, and normal benefits such as Company car, expenses, Life Assurance and pension arrangements.

Write giving full details to the Managing Director,  
**DAWSON & BARFOS MANUFACTURING LIMITED,**  
 17/18, Iddesleigh House,  
 Caxton Street,  
 London, S.W.1.

## High class SALES EXECUTIVES

urgently required for London and Southern England, used to earn £5,000-£4,000 p.a. to join an old established German Company, with strong English connections, in an interesting and challenging market. We are leaders in our field in Europe. If you are between 25-38 Mr. Ford would like to see you at the

Rembrandt Hotel, Thurloe Place, S.W.7 between 9.5 today, Thursday, July 8th, and tomorrow, Friday, July 9th.

## Project Engineers

GUINNESS OVERSEAS LIMITED wish to appoint two additional engineers to be based on their headquarters at Park Royal, London.

• RESPONSIBILITY will be for the planning, design and co-ordination of the total execution of specific overseas capital projects costing between £1M and £2M. Planning and design in the UK will be followed by a period overseas constructing a plant and perhaps a further period supervising the initial operation and maintenance.

• THE requirement is for qualified engineers. Extensive practical and operational experience of the brewing, bottling or food processing industries is essential. Knowledge of modern planning techniques and civil engineering services would be an advantage.

• AGE preferably early 30's. UK basic salary starts around £3,000. Generous overseas allowances, fringe benefits and other amenities.

Write in complete confidence to  
 P. A. R. Lindsay as adviser to the company.

## JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS

10 HALLAM STREET - LONDON WIN 6DJ

## Sweda need an experienced salesman for West London

This is a first class opportunity for a really experienced Salesman with a proven record of successful selling in the cash register market. He will have a large and profitable territory and a range of highly successful widely accepted Sweda cash registers, data registers and systems.

The successful applicant can expect to earn between £3500 and £4000 a year and should be approaching this earning level in his present position.

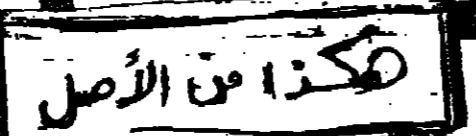
Telephone Bill Palmer on 01-253 3090 between 10.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. to talk about it.

**SWEDA** Sweda Division, Litan Swedens System, 27 Dove Hill Road, London EGM 2AL

**HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT THE TRAVELLING SALESMAN?**

He came to us last week with no previous sales experience. He had a good appearance, ability and drive to improve himself. We gave him a sales training course and he was trained in all the latest methods of our own unique approach. He was then given a territory to work on. He has now made over £2,000 in his first year. He has a good knowledge of the market and has secured a number of successful contracts. He is now working for a company that offers a very attractive salary and benefits. He is also enjoying the benefits of a company that offers a very attractive salary and benefits.

**Kalamazoo BUSINESS SYSTEMS**



# ADM Business System SALESMEN

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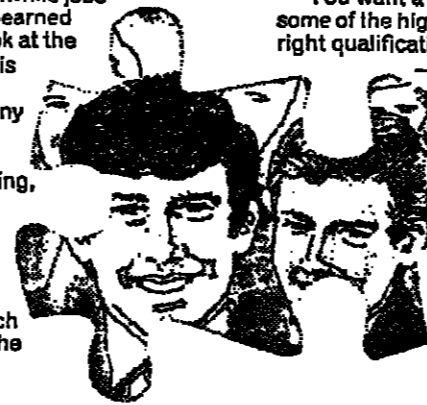
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**International Recruitment Services**  
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Please telephone in confidence reversing the charges if necessary and quote IRS 47.

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Please write with full details to:

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Applications in writing, giving full details of age, qualifications, professional training, present post and previous experience, should be sent to:-

Appointments Officer, North Thames Gas, 30, Kensington, Church Street, London, W.8. 4HB, quoting Ref. 6390/DT

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The man appointed will develop and maximise profitable sales through key accounts in the licensed trade within the London area. He will have the aptitude to perceive and analyse the key factors and to plan the sales and promotional approach including negotiation at top level. Candidates of good educational standards, will have successful sales management experience in fast moving consumer goods, ideally within the licensed trade, including two years in the negotiation of sales at the top level.

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100th Open Golf Championship

JACKLIN & TREVINO SHARE FOUR-WAY LEAD ON 69

By MICHAEL WILLIAMS at Southport THE big leader-board ran out of room on the first day of the 100th Open Championship at Royal Birkdale yesterday. On a gloriously hot summer's day, no less than 27 players beat the par of 73.

Leading them, with 69 apiece, are the inexhaustible Trevino; Howie Johnson, another American; Vicente Fernandez, of Argentina; and, showing a welcome return to form, Tony Jacklin, Britain's former champion.

Such is the general crush, however, that the overall picture is far from clear. Enough to say, perhaps, that Peter Thomson and Billy Casper are very much there with 70's. Miller Barber, Gary Player, Roberto de Vicenzo and Jack Nicklaus are going strong on 71 and John Miller and Ramon Sota are among those on 72.

Nor is the British Isles cupboard bare. In addition to O'Leary and Brian Watkes played splendidly for rounds of 70 and Malcolm Gresson and Michael Bonallack both had 71's, while Warren Humphreys, another amateur, is on 72 along with, among others, Bernard Gallacher and Craig DeFoy.

There are even more of them on 73 but they are the pressure increases.

Hobday injured The sorriest tale of the day undoubtedly is that of Simon Hobday, the South African Open champion. Walking from the practice putting green to the first tee, he tripped over a brick which was a rut in the ground and was rushed to hospital.

An X-ray revealed no bones broken, but the ligaments are badly torn and he will be out of golf for at least six weeks. He has consequently had to abandon an intended European tour and is flying straight home — a sad end to his first Open!

His last-second withdrawal left his partner, Paul Böttel, attached in more ways than one to the game. Leading a four-handicap amateur, he hastily grabbed a set of clubs and went out as a marker. He did not return a number of birdies and Böttel had a very creditable 72.

Another sad aspect of the day was that player who was delayed in his going out at 5.30 — more than an hour late.

Six-minute intervals There were, first, the two reasons: first, the Royals are to have their regular six-minute intervals between each couple, whereas a directive by clubs some time ago was to reduce to a minimum of seven minutes and preferably eight.

Second, the first at Birkdale is a bad starting hole being, in fact, a sort of trap. Consequently, the players have to wait longer to play their second in case they reach the green, which, in fact, they were doing yesterday with a following wind.

There were some slow players, too, and Johnson was one of them. He is one of those Americans who take a lot of time in deciding what he is going to do, then just about as long working out how he is going to do it.

It must have been a little unsettling to the left of the clubhouse, who had got away to a flying start with birdies at the first and second. But he accepted his philosophical lot and should be content with his 72.

Johnson's first Open For Johnson, 46, this is his first Open, though he has twice before played in Britain. He was his driver only twice — at the 17th and 18th — and his iron play was particularly good.

I saw him play a seven iron at the short seventh and he was as near as a touch to being a one, the ball spinning only two or three inches to the left of the cup. A five at the next sent him back, but he was out in 33 and came home in a steady 38.

Trevino, chattering gaily and, as Michael Bonallack, his partner, said: "Giving me no chance of getting tense," bounced back like the rubber ball he appears to be, putting as well as he can, especially over the first nine holes, which he covered in 33, including seven straight putts.

He started with a birdie, but had to work for his three at the short fourth. He rather misjudged his pitch to the next, finishing first on the back of the green, but in went the putt from some five yards.

The sixth caught him out, for he attempted to play short of the cross-bunker with a three wood through the wind and instead found it.

It meant a one-over-par five, but it went nearly hole-a chip at the short seventh after having the

flag taken out in the true Walter Hagen style, then saved himself with a long putt for a four at the eighth. Then, at the ninth, he again holed from 12ft for a three to be out in 33.

The sparks died a little coming home, but he played those holes perhaps even more impressively, conquering the four par five in four apiece and making only one mistake at the 202-yard 14th, where he took four.

The par fives, he said afterwards, were clearly going to be the key to the championship. As he had birdies at all of them yesterday they must at this stage hold no terror for him.

Bonallack in form A word, too, for Bonallack, who played very well for a 71. It is good to see the captain of Britain's triumphant Walker Cup side keeping in touch with the leaders — for the time being, anyway.

Fernandez, 25, rates No. 2 to Roberto de Vicenzo in Argentina. His two other attempts at the Open have been abortive, for he failed to qualify each time, but yesterday, with single putts on his first four greens and another at the sixth, he marched proudly to the turn in 33.

He slipped briefly at the 12th, where he missed a putt of no more than three feet, but he bounced straight back with birdie fours at the 15th and 15th and a birdie three at the 18th.

Jacklin, out in the baking afternoon sun and clad all in green, made a start every bit as astonishing as in last year's Open at St Andrews. Then it will be remembered, he began with three straight birdies and reached the turn in 29.

Same-again Jacklin Yesterday, of all things, he did it again — 4, 3, 3, and three under par on the fourth tee. He hit a three wood to seven feet at the first, then an eight iron to six feet at the second and a nine iron to 15 feet at the third — and holed the lot!

But the mood did not last quite as long as it should. His iron was short at the fourth, where he took four, and, though he had a chance of a three after a marvellous long iron over the top, getting in a tricky one for a birdie at the sixth, he missed it and promptly followed by taking four at the short seventh.

However, I believe the turning point came at the eighth, one of the best holes on the course in yesterday's easterly breeze. Having driven into the left rough, he came out bravely and rather unhelpfully found the right-hand bunker, exploding none too close to the hole.

He was thus in imminent danger of going back to level par, but when his ball disappeared into the hole for a four, Jacklin could have been excused had he holed the great shout that went up.

His confidence soared almost visibly and, when he got a three at the 10th, he was back to two under. He was putting better, too, getting in a tricky one for a birdie at the 13th and another at the 15th.

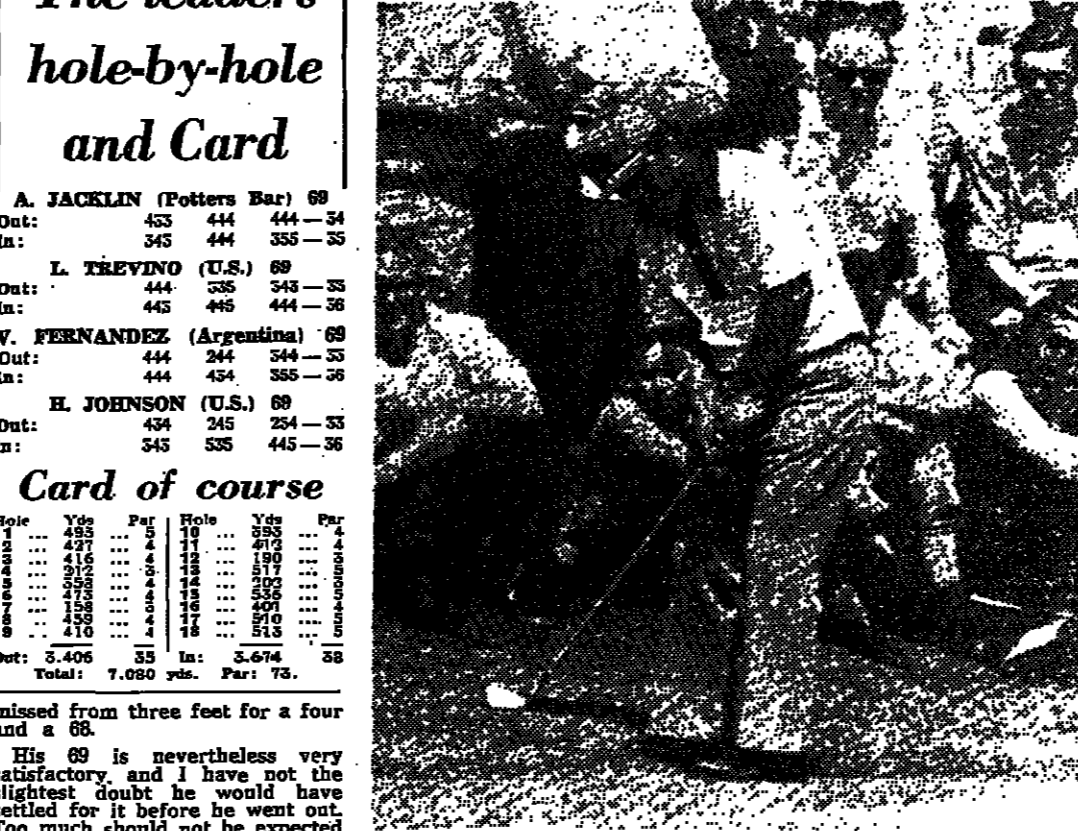
Indeed, when he sank a monster for a three at 16, he was four under. He was playing with every ounce of a clear lead. But his drive went astray at the 17th and he had to struggle for his par, while, at the last, he rather sadly

FIRST DAY SCORES AT BIRKDALE

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like J. Miller (U.S.), E. Sola (Spain), T. Jacklin (Pottery Bar), etc.



Tony Jacklin goes "mountaineering" to play from the top of a sandhill at the 17th.



Lee Trevino chips onto the fourth green, where he sank his putt for a par three.

The leaders hole-by-hole and Card

Table showing scores for Jacklin, Trevino, and Fernandez across various holes (1-18) and overall totals.

Card of course

Table showing hole numbers, yardage, and par for the golf course.

Tour de France Merckx loses lead to Zoetemelk

By J. B. WADLEY in Grenoble EDDIE MERCKX has not lost the Tour de France, but he came off badly in a ruthless session of mountain warfare during yesterday's 117-mile tenth stage from St Etienne to Grenoble.

On Tuesday he held a 55-second lead over Joop Zoetemelk, but the Dutchman is now one minute up and wearing the Yellow Jersey Merckx had hoped to keep throughout.

Zoetemelk, Luis Ocaña (Spain), Gusta Peterson (Sweden) and Bernard Thevenet (France) managed to give the Belgian star the slip in the last 25 miles—which included two major mountain climbs and arrived on the Grenoble Velodrome one-and-a-half minutes ahead.

First onto the track for the finishing sprint was Ocaña, but it was Thevenet who found the turn of speed to cross the line before Peterson and Zoetemelk.

In the three hours he has contested, Merckx has worn the Yellow Jersey for more than 50 days and has never before surrendered it except to team colleagues.

But Merckx's defeat was not entirely due to lack of form. He was riding with the winning quartet when he punctured and his rivals had no hesitation in piling on the pressure.

In the recent amateur Tour of Britain, rivals Durheim and Den Hertog had a gentleman's agreement not to take advantage of mechanical mishaps. There is no place for such niceties in the professional game.

Barry Hoban survived the 80 steep climb to finish 10th and fell back to overall 80th.

TODAY: Grenoble-Orieres Merlette (85 miles).

FREDERICKS PUNISHES OXFORD U. Dogged Derbyshire all set for their eleventh draw

By ROBERT ONBY at Derby DERBYSHIRE, who have had 10 draws in 12 matches, doggedly laid the foundations for another one at the County Ground, where they batted all day for 289 runs for six wickets, gaining like Kent, two bonus points.

The wicket was green early, but the emerging sun soon took away its menace. The tedium was only relieved late in the day when Buxton and Taylor added 126 for the sixth wicket. Earlier, Hall had been at his most statuesque.

However, laboured, Hall's innings proved to be invaluable because Derbyshire wickets fell regularly to fine close catching and keen fielding. At least Hall had the merit of passive determination.

The dismal pattern was set when he and Gibson produced 11 runs off the first 10 overs. After Gibbs had been taken at slip off Dye, who bowled despite a leg strain, the total reached 19 in an hour.

Shepherd injured Harvey-Walker gave a catch behind the wicket of Underwood at 52 and having helped Hall to add 88, Wilkins went to another slip catch off Shepherd, who went off injured during the afternoon.

At 127 Glamorgan caught Harvey at cover off Graham and Buxton, the captain, showed some welcome enterprise by scoring 29 in 35 minutes. But after the 50th minute he was out for 89 over in three hours.

Buxton found a willing ally in Taylor and while together they stood together the better their shots became. Buxton reached 50 in two hours 20 minutes after Dennis had taken the 50th ball.

The partnership reached 100 in 110 minutes at 252, but at 278 Buxton was smartly taken at the wicket off Underwood, when 7th John, by Swarbrick, and 16th, who passed his previous highest score of 63 by the close.

LAST NIGHT'S RACING DONCASTER (Going: Good to firm) 6.12: 1st: Son of Seppel (W. Carson), 2nd: The Master (D. Greenaway), 3rd: 10.23: Taurus (S. Bell), 4th: 10.30: Taurus (S. Bell), 5th: 10.37: Taurus (S. Bell), 6th: 10.44: Taurus (S. Bell), 7th: 10.51: Taurus (S. Bell), 8th: 10.58: Taurus (S. Bell), 9th: 11.05: Taurus (S. Bell), 10th: 11.12: Taurus (S. Bell), 11th: 11.19: Taurus (S. Bell), 12th: 11.26: Taurus (S. Bell), 13th: 11.33: Taurus (S. Bell), 14th: 11.40: Taurus (S. Bell), 15th: 11.47: Taurus (S. Bell), 16th: 11.54: Taurus (S. Bell), 17th: 12.01: Taurus (S. Bell), 18th: 12.08: Taurus (S. Bell), 19th: 12.15: Taurus (S. Bell), 20th: 12.22: Taurus (S. Bell), 21st: 12.29: Taurus (S. Bell), 22nd: 12.36: Taurus (S. Bell), 23rd: 12.43: Taurus (S. Bell), 24th: 12.50: Taurus (S. Bell), 25th: 12.57: Taurus (S. Bell), 26th: 13.04: Taurus (S. Bell), 27th: 13.11: Taurus (S. Bell), 28th: 13.18: Taurus (S. Bell), 29th: 13.25: Taurus (S. Bell), 30th: 13.32: Taurus (S. 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By WALTER FARR  
Continued from Page 1

By ANDREW ALEXANDER  
Continued from Page 1

HAUSERS FOR HOLLOW SECTIONS DEWSBURY 5175

BELTS SCOTCH WHISKY The Scotch of the year and every year since 1825

Full tilt for Europe

his decision for the meeting of Labour's national executive on July 28.

But it can be taken for granted that he would not have chosen to go on the air for the purpose of commending the White Paper. It can thus be assumed that he intends to take a severely critical view of the agreed terms of entry for which Mr Heath is seeking Parliament's approval.

The White Paper contains practically nothing that had not been previously made known to the Commons in periodic reports by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator, after various stages of the talks. Its merit is that it brings all the information into a comprehensive whole.

Anti-Marketees complained bitterly that it is biased in favour of entry. But when the Government states plump and plain its conviction that "our country will be more secure, our ability to maintain peace and promote development in the world greater, our economy stronger, and our industries and people more prosperous, if we join the European communities than if we remain outside them," it would surely be quixotic to lay stress on the objections.

MESSAGE

By KENNETH FLEET  
Continued from Page 1

With the future of sterling as a reserve currency and the sterling balances.

"First" the White Paper emphasises. "The Six have become clearer about the size and complexity of the problems to be dealt with in this area."

Secondly, they have accepted that, if we become members of the Community, we shall be ready to discuss the whole subject in a full Community spirit, without preconceptions or prejudices about how to deal with the problems.

Another critical area, even more lightly stepped over, is capital movements from this country. The Treaty of Rome provides for the progressive abolition of restrictions on moving capital from one member country to another.

Stringent controls As present this country maintains some fairly stringent exchange controls. The Government has suggested first the removal of controls over industry which wishes to invest abroad, and later in the transitional period, removing controls over "personal capital."

The last and thorniest category would be portfolio investment, that is, stocks and shares. The apprehension felt no doubt even more keenly on the Labour side, is that money moved out of Britain might not stop in Europe but proceed elsewhere, especially to the United States. A movement of "flight" of capital would add to the balance of payments burden.

On taxation the White Paper points out that although the Government has already committed itself to introducing a Value Added Tax in 1973, in line with Common Market practice, it is free to determine both the rates and of tax and the range of goods covered.

During the transitional period customs duties on hydrocarbon oils, beer, spirits, tobacco and wine will have to be converted into internal taxes. Again the Government remains free to determine the rates of duties.

This freedom could be important in determining the actual prices the public pays for these important commodities.

The White Paper puts the political issue very simply: "Whatever the future holds, it is indubitable that our security and that of Western Europe will remain interlocked. We have to consider whether it will be better to have a leading role in the European communities than by not doing so."

The advice it gives is unambiguous: "Join."

White Paper Summary—P8 and 9; Parliament, Gallup Poll and Market Reaction—P10; City Editor—P18; Peterborough and Editorial Comment—P16.

SIR CON MAY RETURN TO EUROPE POST

By Our Common Market Correspondent

The new British Ambassador to the European Communities, Sir Con O'Neill, has been appointed to his duties until the autumn, according to informed sources in Brussels.

He will succeed Sir James Marjoribanks, who recently retired. It is understood that Sir Con O'Neill, Britain's chief official negotiator, might succeed Sir James, since a number of entry problems will still remain to be negotiated after Britain joins.

Sir Con was Ambassador to the Communities before Sir James. If Britain joins the post would become much more important since he would sit in meetings of the Permanent Representatives' Committee of the Common Market which makes recommendations to the Council of Ministers.

12 TAX OFFICES WALLED UP

By Our Brussels Correspondent

The entrance to 12 tax collectors' offices in Brussels was blocked by stone or brick walls when officials arrived for work yesterday. Locks of some doors had had cement poured into them.

The Belgian Architects' Union, which claimed responsibility, said its action was in protest against architects being subjected to the policy of the Permanent Representatives' Committee of the Common Market which makes recommendations to the Council of Ministers.

51,000 DROP IN WORKERS

By Our Industrial Correspondent

The number of people employed in production industries in May at 10,452,000, was 51,000 lower than in April. In manufacturing industries there were 54,000 fewer at 8,412,000.

Paper, she will "in a single generation have renounced an imperial past and rejected a European future."

It would mean "seeking to maintain our interests from a narrowing base" while the Six and their European Community would grow in strength and unity, with Britain's power to influence them steadily diminishing.

Total cost The White Paper does not attempt to calculate the total balance of payments cost or to estimate a possible increase in that cost after 1980, when the full Market budgetary rules are applied to Britain.

The Labour Government put this cost at anything from £100 million to £1,100 million a year, but admitted that the higher figure made no allowance for the dynamic effects of entry and could be "positively misleading."

The White Paper concludes that there will be an increase in Britain's growth but does not attempt to quantify this. It says:

"If a rate of growth of national income a half per cent higher were to be achieved as a result of membership, by the end of a period of five years our national income would be some £1,100 million higher in the fifth year."

This is based on a statement by Mr Jenkins, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour Government.

Payments burden The burden on Britain's balance of payments is not expected to rise to a dangerous level. One reason for this assumption is that the costs of the Six, due to a reduction in the butter surplus, and a rise in world prices, have been greatly reduced and may be reduced still further.

Britain also expects to receive large amounts of money help from the common budget to help with her regional development.

The White Paper stresses that if unacceptable damage were done to Britain's balance of payments, say in the 1980s, the Government would be ready to discuss "equitable solutions" which would be found and that the life of the Community would depend on this being done.

A chapter on the political case for entry stresses that there is no question of Britain losing essential sovereignty and that she would not lose her national identity.

"The Community is no federation of provinces or counties. It constitutes a Community of great and established nations, each with its own personality and traditions."

Power of veto "Britain would be able to veto any decision she judges to be against her vital interests, just as the Six now do. Sterling's role as an international currency will not be abandoned until an acceptable alternative has been worked out."

"It will be to the advantage of Britain," says the White Paper, "as well as for others concerned if in due course arrangements, which meet the conditions stated, can be worked out for the official sterling balances. The prospect of doing this will be enhanced by our membership."

The chapter on the Commonwealth shows that satisfactory arrangements have been made for our Commonwealth partners to ensure that entry does not destroy vital trade links.

Where changes in trade patterns do occur such as in the case of Australia they will affect a relatively small sector of trade.

Negotiations for safeguards for Britain's fisheries will be resumed between Mr Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator, and the Six in Brussels next Monday.

The White Paper says: "The Government are determined to secure arrangements which will satisfactorily safeguard the interests of British fishermen."

On the terms for entry into the Coal and Steel Community the Paper says: "Britain's coal and steel industry will be able to develop on fully commercial lines. Britain would stand to gain much from the Community's central fund for helping in housing development and in other development projects."

When they first saw the sea... How different from the local playground or bomb-site! A wonderful new world for the young to explore - reward for the poor parents or guardians who have striven to provide a decent life for their children. You, who have a concern for the less fortunate can make this experience a reality by supporting the Church Army Holiday Homes.

LABOUR REBELS

By Rowland Sumnerseales  
Continued from Page 1

Secretary in 1967, that a contrary view now would reflect on the consistency, integrity and credibility of the last Labour Government.

"If one proposed to a girl four years ago and, after several rejections, the association was broken, she would not be so ready to accept a proposal from some million pounds as a dowry, one would be entitled to consider whether one should go on with it."

The country had turned against the concept of entry over the last four years. It was one of the rights and privileges of democracy to change its mind. MPs ought to take this into account.

Had George Brown ever fully accepted the importance of the Parliamentary Labour party? There had been changes in the Parliamentary party since 1967," he said.

Mr Sam Silkin said it was necessary now to safeguard the role of the party. It had been realised in 1967 that there would be some price to pay.

"Those who accepted negotiations in 1967 believed that the benefits would outweigh the disadvantages. I hope we shall not attack another, however strongly individual opinions are held."

"Good terms" Referring to his brother's appointment of weight to public were other things to take into account.

He hoped there would be no attempt to force the party in vote against deeply-held personal convictions held by both sides for a decade or more. Nothing would do greater harm.

Mr Michael Eames, Opposition spokesman on food and food prices, said in Parliament last night that the terms obtained by Mr Rippon were "as good, if not better, than could have been hoped."

The White Paper was strongly attacked by Labour's anti-market M.P.s, particularly from the point of view of the danger of inflation, of development of regional policies, if Britain

DEATHS (Continued)

MITCHELL—On July 4, 1971, James Mitchell, 70, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died of cancer. Buried at St. Paul's Church, London, on July 5, 1971.

DAUNTON—On July 3, 1971, suddenly, Mrs. M. M. Daunton, 67, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died of cancer. Buried at St. Paul's Church, London, on July 5, 1971.

DAVON—On July 3, 1971, peacefully, Mrs. M. M. Davon, 67, of 10, St. Paul's Road, London, died of cancer. Buried at St. Paul's Church, London, on July 5, 1971.

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